

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 202

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JAPAN

Details of Fishery Accord With DPRK Given	C 1
Agricultural Group To Visit U.S., Europe 29 Oct	C 1
Governor of Alaska Meets With Nakasone 15 Oct	C 2
Defense Chief Urges Special Wartime Procedures	C 2
Miyamoto Addresses JCP Central Committee Plenum	C 3

NORTH KOREA

'Article' Marks Anniversary of Party Founding	D 1
Paper Stresses Trade With Socialist Countries [NODONG SINMUN 13 Oct]	D 5
VRPR Opposes North-South United Nations Entry	D 9
South Dissident Group Issues Statement	D 10
Remarks of South Prime Minister Criticized	D 10
Kang Song-san Meets PRC Railways Ministry Group	D 11
Public Security Group Leaves for China	D 11
Kim Il-song Receives Reply From PRC Leaders	D 11
Protocol on Commodity Delivery Signed With MPR	D 12
Officials Sign Commodity Agreement With Romania	D 12
Hungarian Government Trade Delegation Visits	D 12
Kong Chin-tae Speaks at Party for Bulgarians	D 12
KSDP Greets Japan Socialist Party Leader	D 13
Thai Social Action Party Delegation Arrives	D 13
WPK Hosts Banquet	D 13
Kim Meets Thai Delegation	D 14
Thai Party Hosts Reception	D 14
Chong Chun-ki Sees Off Group	D 15
Indian Publishes Book Praising Chuche Idea	D 15
Kim Receives Sierra Leone Leader's Sons	D 16
Joint Water Project Completed in Mozambique	D 17
Yi Chong-ok Heads Delegation for Guinea	D 17
Kim Sends Gift to Maltese Prime Minister	D 17
Kim Il-song Greets PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad	D 18
Kim Yong-nam Hails Counterpart	D 18

SOUTH KOREA

North's Acceptance of Economic Talks Reported	E 1
Government Opposes Japanese Move to North [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Oct]	E 1
Further Details	E 2
Japanese Vice Foreign Minister To Visit Seoul	E 3
Over \$300 Million To Be Borrowed From Japan	E 3
Bush Expresses Continued Support of South [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Oct]	E 3
Chon Tu-hwan Calls for Anticommunist Ideology	E 4
SNU Law Students Boycott Midterm Exams, Classes [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Oct]	E 4

MONGOLIA

Batmonh Receives Obodowski-Led Polish Delegation	F 1
Namsray Delegation Returns Home From GDR Visit	F 1
MPRP Greet Swiss Labor Party Anniversary	F 1
Party Greet Bolivian CP National Congress	F 1

BURMA

Further Report on Assembly's Opening Session	G 1
Saw Maung Appointed Deputy Defense Minister	G 2
Briefs: PRC Journalists Meet Minister	G 2

KAMPUCHEA

Commentary Views Thai Decision on Border Pullout	H 1
Khieu Samphan Rejects SRV Proposal on Kampuchea [KYODO]	H 2
VODK Views Vietnamese 'Defeat' at UN Session	H 2
VONADK Interview With Son Sen on DK Situation	H 3
CGDK Statement Issued on SRV Reinforcements [VONADK]	H 7

LAOS

Thai 'Farce' To Win UN Council Seat Viewed	I 1
Thai 'Forced Evacuation' of Villagers Condemned	I 2
'Article' Notes Growing Hanoi-Vientiane Relations	I 3
Phao Bounnaphon Interviewed on Transport	I 5
Briefs: Delegation Visits Socialist Countries;	I 7
Education Delegation to USSR; Peace	
Delegation Visits USSR	

THAILAND

528 Kampuchean Refugees 'Repatriated' 14 Oct	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 16 Oct]	
VOFA Says Vietnamese Make Voluntary Donations	J 1
General Wanchai on Foreign-Trained Separatists	J 1
[THE NATION REVIEW 15 Oct]	
Interior Minister on Air Exercise With Malaysia	J 2
Army Clashes With Communist Party of Malaya	J 3
[BANGKOK WORLD 15 Oct]	
Cabinet Members Visit Prem at Home 16 Oct	J 3
Army Files Libel Countercharge Against Piyanat	J 3
[BANGKOK WORLD 16 Oct]	

VIETNAM

SRV Envoy Speaks to UN Legal Committee	K 1
NHAN DAN Terms Thai Troop Withdrawal 'Trick'	K 1
Pham Van Dong Receives Algerian Ambassador	K 1
Party, State Leaders Greet PDRY National Day	K 2
Communique Warns of Rice Crop Insect Infestation	K 2
More on Hanoi's Liberation Anniversary	K 3
Hanoi's Development Noted	K 3
Moscow Observance Noted	K 3
NHAN DAN Marks Anniversary [10 Oct]	K 4

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden on Restoring Ties With North Korea	M	1
AFP: Uranium Shipments to France Suspended	M	1
Parliament Told of Weakness in Defense Strategy	M	1

INDONESIA

Draft Trade Agreement Signed With Soviet Union	N	1
Mokhtar Discusses PNG, Vietnam, East Europe	N	1
Austrian Trade Mission Chief Meets With Suharto	N	1
Ambassador Marpaung Views Ties With Australia	N	2
[Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES 12 Oct]		
Briefs: TASS, ANTARA Sign Agreement	N	2

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Prime Minister Addresses UN General Assembly	O	1
[NEW STRAITS TIMES 12 Oct]		
Mahathir Comments on Talks With Nakasone	O	7

PHILIPPINES

BUSINESS DAY Views U.S. Position on Marcos	[15 Oct]	P	1
Mrs Marcos Returns From U.S. Visit	12 Oct	P	2
Peso Drops Against Dollar on 1st Day of Float		P	3
More on Upcoming Agrava Board Announcement		P	3
Further Delay		P	3
AFP on 'Fresh Evidence'		P	3
Opposition Group States Position on Agrava Board		P	4
[BUSINESS DAY 15 Oct]			
Paper Notes 'Serious' Credibility Crisis		P	4
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 2 Oct]			
Columnist on National Security Ideology		P	7
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 9 Oct]			
Paper Reports on 'Mysterious New Tabloid'		P	8
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 9 Oct]			

DETAILS OF FISHERY ACCORD WITH DPRK GIVEN

OW161225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 16 KYODO -- Japan-North Korea private fishery accord paved the way for establishing joint fisheries ventures between the two countries, Japanese representatives to the bilateral fisheries talks told reporters Tuesday. The new accord, which was signed Monday in Pyongyang, has the same substance as the previous agreement that expired in June, 1982, except for a provision on establishment of a private-level joint fisheries commission requested by the North Korean side, according to the negotiators.

Giving details of the accord, Yoichi Tani, Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives, and Iwao Hasegawa, president of the Japan-(North) Korea Fisheries Council, said North Korea apparently attached importance to their calls for establishment of joint ventures as an initial step in seeking ways for improvement of overall bilateral relations. Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic ties. An attached document dealing with the commission cited consultation on organizing joint ventures in the fisheries field as one of the business items of the commission. "The North Korean side proposed incorporation of the clause in the document," Tani said. North Korea recently adopted a joint venture law. Tani added, "They apparently envisage establishment of joint ventures with Japanese fisheries concerns in the future."

According to the document made public Tuesday, the commission will comprise one representative, one deputy and up to three rank and file members from each country's relevant fisheries organization. The commission, which is to meet annually in Japan and North Korea alternately, will monitor implementation of the accord and promote exchange of scientific and academic data. The new accord, taking effect November 1, runs to the end of 1986.

AGRICULTURAL GROUP TO VISIT U.S., EUROPE 29 OCT

OW161217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO -- The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu) will dispatch a mission to Europe and the United States later this week in an effort to dissuade governments and agricultural organizations there from liberalizing agricultural trade, Zenchu officials said Tuesday. Parallel to the mission, Zenchu plans to place an opinion ad in TIME MAGAZINE calling for self-sufficiency in food supply for every country, they said.

Zenchu is launching the international campaign against market opening to foreign farm products prior to the scheduled submission by the end of this year of a report by the Agricultural Commission of the General Agreement of Tariff and Trade (GATT), calling for liberalization of trade in agricultural products. The most powerful organization of Japanese farmers took out a similar issue-oriented ad last spring when Japan and the United States were in dispute over the expansion of Japan's import quotas for beef and citrus fruits. The 45-member mission, the first in two years, is to leave Tokyo next Saturday in three groups to visit the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the headquarters of GATT in Geneva, the Brussels-based Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) and the European Community.

Apart from the visit to these official institutions, the groups will exchange views on agricultural issues with nongovernmental organizations of farmers in the United States, Britain and France, they said. "We will establish a relationship of trust with those farmers," a Zenchu official said. The mission is expected to propose to four American farmers' organizations that meetings be convened two to three times a year to discuss problems of mutual concern.

GOVERNOR OF ALASKA MEETS WITH NAKASONE 15 OCT

OW151159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO -- Visiting Alaskan Governor Bill Sheffield Monday met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and called for active Japanese participation in the Pacific Rim conference scheduled to be held in Alaska next September. Sheffield later told reporters Nakasone expressed keen interest in the conference, which will bring together government, business and industrial leaders in Pacific nations to discuss development of Alaskan natural resources as well as cultural exchanges.

The governor, stopping over on his way home after an eight-day visit to China, said he told Nakasone that in his opinion China will not turn away from its present open-door policy. Sheffield said he discussed in Beijing the possibility of a joint venture with the Chinese Government for fishing operations in the 200-mile zone off Alaska. The Chinese offered 50,000-100,000 tons of fish a year, "rather a small deal, but a fair piece compared with none before," he said. "China is now pressing the U.S. for a fish quota. The Chinese do not have enough fishing vessels and gear yet. However, once they get an agreement with the U.S. Government, they will prepare to go into operation," Sheffield reported. The suggested fish catches include cod, Alaska pollack, yellow fish and mackerel, he said.

Sheffield noted that both the Japanese and U.S. Governments are in favor of Japan importing Alaskan crude oil, liquefied natural gas (LNG) and coal, but Congress is opposed. "I hope Congress will change its mind next year after the presidential election," he said. Feasibility studies for LNG and coal development projects will take at least 18 months to complete, he remarked.

DEFENSE CHIEF URGES SPECIAL WARTIME PROCEDURES

OW160435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO -- Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara Tuesday called for special legal arrangements to secure "smooth" combat operations by the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in a time of war. Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, made the call in a progress report on the agency's study of proposed legislation to prepare for what the government calls a "national emergency." In the report, Kurihara stressed the need for enacting extraordinary legislative measures to assure the SDF of free movement in wartime, involving the expropriation of land, transportation of SDF units, storage of ammunition and construction of command posts and other wartime facilities.

Under the current legal procedures, the SDF will have to apply for permission from the central or local government concerned before taking any action. It is imperative to streamline the current system so that the SDF can skip the intricate procedures to cope with a national emergency promptly and quickly, Kurihara said in the report presented to the House of Representatives ad hoc committee on security affairs. According to Kurihara, in order to achieve the goal, enacting of special procedures is needed for 11 laws and acts under the jurisdiction of government agencies other than the Defense Agency, such as the construction standard law and the laws controlling the use of forests, rivers, shores and national parks.

The Defense agency started the study on proposed wartime legislation in 1977. The study is being conducted in three categories. The first category comes under the direct jurisdiction of the agency, while the second pertains to the authority of other government ministries and agencies and the third concerns interdepartmental affairs.

Kurihara's predecessor Joji Omura reported on the first category in 1981, and Kurihara's report chiefly concerned the second category. Kurihara, in Tuesday's report, urged the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to vigorously tackle the third category which, he said, would involve such problems as evacuation of the civilian population from dangerous areas, effective use of radio communications and the way of dealing with prisoners of war. When the agency finishes the study on the three aspects, the government is expected to work out an overall bill which, it hopes, would enable the nation to cope with war effectively.

Kurihara's interim report immediately drew a mixed reaction from opposition parties.

The Japan Socialist Party said in a statement that the ultimate goal of the Defense Agency is to place the country under martial law and set up a national mobilization scheme.

The Japan Communist Party also criticized the agency for paving the way for Japan being drawn into war under the strategy of the United States.

The Democratic Socialist Party appreciated the report, saying that the report represented a step forward although its announcement came belatedly. The party called on the government to start drafting the bill on national emergency as soon as possible.

MIYAMOTO ADDRESSES JCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

OW160843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 16 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO -- Kenji Miyamoto, Central Committee chairman of the Japan Communist Party, said Tuesday the party will start a grass-root campaign to topple the conservative government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Miyamoto told the ninth general conference of the Central Committee at the party's headquarters Nakasone may likely win reelection as leader of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) in presidential elections in November.

He said former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, leader of the LDP's largest faction, is supporting Nakasone's reelection as LDP president which carries with it prime minister-ship because of the LDP parliamentary majority.

By supporting the two-year-old Nakasone government, Tanaka is trying to bury the Lockheed payoff scandal, Miyamoto charged. Tanaka was given a four-year prison sentence last year for accepting massive bribes from U.S. aircraft firm Lockheed while in office in the early 1970's. He resisted opposition and public pressure to leave politics and remains the most influential power broker in Japan.

Miyamoto said the 1974 reconciliation agreement between his party and the Buddhist organization Soka Gakkai has already died because of the latter's change of mind toward the Communists. This is the first time that Miyamoto has publicly referred to the agreement reached between the two groups.

'ARTICLE' MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PARTY FOUNDING

SK151157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2310 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Unattributed special article: "Great Unity and Invincible Strength"]

[Text] Today, 10 October, is the 39th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic declaration of the founding of the WPK. Greeting this significant anniversary, all our party members and workers excitedly recall the brilliant and victorious course of our party with a feeling of revolutionary pride.

The course of our party is a glorious chronicle during which the great leader has attained immortal achievements which will shine down through the centuries. The political and ideological unity of our revolutionary ranks occupies a particularly important position in the immortal achievements of the great leader.

Thanks to this invincible unity achieved by the great leader, our party has become a victorious, invincible, and iron-clad party which is absolutely authoritative and dignified, and our people have become a most proud people. Thanks to this invincible unity, while victoriously pioneering a stormy and difficult revolutionary course, our party has ushered in the great chuche era in this land -- a new historic era.

The invincible unity of our revolutionary ranks is the most precious gain attained by our party and is an important guarantee for the final victory of our revolutionary cause.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The greatness and invincibility of the unity of our party is unity with the great Comrade Kim Il-song as a pivotal figure and is based on the endless loyalty of all the party members to the party and leader.

One of the most basic questions in completing the revolutionary cause of the working class is achieving the political and ideological unity of our revolutionary ranks. The political and ideological unity of our revolutionary ranks is the source of the strength of the party which carries out the revolution, is the decisive factor guaranteeing all victories, and is a basic question concerning the destiny of the party.

The construction of socialism and communism is a historic mission which the party of the working class should perform. In order to accomplish this noble, protracted, and complicated mission of the party of the working class, we should realize the iron-clad unity of our revolutionary ranks with the leader as a pivotal figure and be based on the leader's idea so that we can develop the entire party into a complete and whole militant organization which moves as an organic body, and we should lead the revolution and construction victoriously. The unity of our revolutionary ranks is a most firm and vital unity which is based on the great leader's revolutionary idea and which is achieved with the party and the leader as pivotal figures and is a most noble unity, based on the flawlessly pure loyalty shown by our party and workers to the leader.

The history of our party is the history of a struggle to achieve the political and ideological unity of our revolutionary ranks with the great as a pivotal figure and based on the leader's chuche idea. All victories attained by our party are the brilliant fruition of the invincible unity of our revolutionary ranks which the great leader has provided.

The period following the 1970's is of great significance in the struggle to safeguard, strengthen, and develop the unity of our revolutionary ranks. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the struggle to safeguard the achievements which the great leader has attained in achieving the unity of the revolutionary ranks generation after generation and to further consolidate and development these achievements to meet the requirements of our contemporary era. What is of great significance in this regard is the fact that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth anew the principle of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system to meet the requirements of the development of our revolution in which the work of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea has emerged to the forefront, and that he has developed the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system more than ever before.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has made the unity of our revolutionary ranks more solid and pure than ever before by helping vigorously carry out the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system with the work of developing faithfulness for the great leader as its basis. As a result, the unity between our party and people has become not an obligatory working-level unity but an ideological and spiritual unity which is thoroughly based on the great leader's revolutionary idea and moral and fidelity-oriented unity, based on flawlessly pure loyalty for the leader.

Endless faithfulness to the party and the leader is the spiritual source of the solidness and invincible strength of our revolutionary ranks. It is the creed of our people that there would be neither today's happiness nor a brighter future without the party and the leader. It is the party's firm will that it can carry out neither the revolution nor construction without the people. The party and the leader trust the people, and the people trust the party and the leader. Thus, they struggle with a single mind and will. This is the source of the greatness of the unity of our revolutionary ranks. This is also the source of the invincible strength of this unity which no force can break.

The true unity of our revolutionary ranks is shown not only in ideological and spiritual unity, but also through the unconditional accord of actions. This has been clearly proven by the establishment in the entire party and society of the revolutionary discipline of unanimously moving under the monolithic leadership of the party center and by the demonstration by all concerned of the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the great leader's teachings and party policies.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has regarded safeguarding the political and ideological unity and pureness of our revolutionary ranks generation after generation as a very important question related to the future destiny of the revolution and has paid great attention to this work.

In order to complete the leader's revolutionary cause, the party of the working class should resolutely safeguard and firmly consolidate, the unity of the revolutionary ranks -- one of the precious achievements of the leader -- during the entire period of its activities generation after generation so that it can strengthen and develop the party forever into the leader's party with invincible strength and can brilliantly inherit and complete the revolutionary cause developed by the leader.

The solidness and purity of the unity of our revolutionary ranks have been guaranteed more firmly than ever before as a result of the uncompromised struggle of party members and workers under the wise leadership of the party to assume a firm attitude of politically and ideologically safeguarding the great leader and the party center at the cost of their lives, to make the entire party and society overflow only with the great *chuche* idea, and not to tolerate any heterogeneous ideological elements or opportunist trend.

Through the struggle to safeguard the unity of our revolutionary ranks, the chuche nature of our party has been safeguarded firmly. Thus, an organizational and ideological foundation for completing the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation has been consolidated more firmly.

Under the energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the unity of our revolutionary ranks has reached a new higher stage today. No force can break the solidness and great vitality of this unity. The unity of our revolutionary ranks has become a most solid and invincible one because the party and the people are united firmly with the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the pivotal figures.

The center of unity is a basic core which unites the revolutionary ranks into one. The solidness and invincibility of unity depends on the state of its center. The center of unity is the leader. The center of the unity of our revolutionary ranks today is the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has opened the era of a new history in this land and era of chuche with outstanding wisdom and leadership, and noble communist traits which no one has ever possessed, and with profound ideology and concepts and far-reaching revolutionary practice. He is the benevolent father of the people who has embroidered the road of his lifetime struggle with endlessly warm love for the people.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great guide inheriting and consummating the revolutionary cause of the fatherly leader with his brilliant wisdom and tested leadership, with energetic activities in practice, and with noble communist personality and lofty virtue. He is the standard-bearer of revolution leading our people to a bright future of communism.

Indeed, upholding the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the center of the unity and uniting as one around the party are a decisive factor upon which the firmness and vitality of the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks depend. The firmness and invincibility of the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks are also attributable to the fact that they have been achieved with the great leader's revolutionary ideology, the chuche idea, as the only ideological basis. The firmness, purity, and vitality of the revolutionary ranks depend on their ideological basis. The unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks are most solid ones, which have achieved unity of ideology and will, with the great chuche idea, the leading ideology of revolution and construction, as their basis.

The chuche idea, the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, is a new philosophic ideology which puts man at the center, and is the true revolutionary world outlook of our era. All our party members and working people consider the chuche idea an absolute truth, think and act only in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea, and struggle only along the single road of the chuche idea. This is precisely the firmness, purity, and vitality of the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks.

The firmness and invincibility of the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks are also attributable to the fact that they have been achieved based on our party members' and people's spotless loyalty and their sense of obligation to the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Loyalty to the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the life of chuche-communist revolutionaries, and is their most fundamental trait.

Loyalty and the revolutionary sense of obligation to the great leader are the noble ideological emotion which our people have cherished during the course of traversing the path of victory and honor under the leadership of the leader through that prolonged period of time from the dawn of the Korean revolution, when they received and started to uphold the leader as the sun of the nation, to the present. Such a noble ideological emotion of our people has now been firmly linked with their boundless loyalty to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, brilliantly inheriting and consummating the revolutionary cause of the great leader generation after generation. Our people's boundless admiration of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and their absolute trust in him are the firm will and belief which have been strengthened in their lives during the course of stepping up the chucheization of society under his wise leadership.

Thus, loyalty to the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the basic guarantee that has made the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks the noblest, most genuine, and solid of all.

When they are loyal to the leader, people can achieve firm unity based on the most genuine social relations. The revolutionary love and sense of obligation among all members of a society based on the loyalty to the leader are the foundation of firm social relations.

To be genuine, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks should be based on the noble, revolutionary, and comradely love and the sense of obligation. Revolutionary and comradely love is the love among revolutionaries who care for and love one another and share joy and sorrow with each other. The paragon of revolutionary and comradely love is the comradely love between the leader and the warriors. What lies beneath the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks is the noble comradely sense of obligation and warm love for which the great leader has set the example. By following these shining examples, our country has now come to be filled with the noble comradely love and the beautiful spirit of communist morality with which people respect, trust, and cooperate with one another. Unity which has been achieved through the revolutionary and comradely love and the noble sense of obligation based on loyalty to the leader is precisely the firmness and invincibility of our revolutionary ranks.

The firmness and invincibility of the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks are also attributable to the fact that they have been hardened in the storms of the severe revolutionary struggle. The unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks took root in the bloodstained struggle of the anti-Japanese revolution, and have been strengthened throughout the first- and second-phase social revolutions, and the severe class struggle, and in the flames of the modern war, and through the ceaseless advance of creation and construction. Thus, they are the most solid and purest unity and cohesion, and the most powerful and greatest.

Smashing all kinds of division and destructive maneuvers of the enemies throughout the prolonged and severe struggle, our party has defended the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks as the apple of its eye. Thanks to the invincible unity and cohesion strengthened in the flames of the severe revolutionary struggle, our party has become the most prestigious party with absolute authority, and our once backward country has now turned into an independent self-reliant socialist power which can defend itself and is revered by the peoples of the world.

Our revolution has now entered a new and higher stage in its development. However, many difficult and complicated tasks still lie ahead of us. No matter what difficulties and trials we may face, we will further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks centered around the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. By so doing, we will accelerate the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. In this world, nothing can destroy the invincible unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks.

PAPER STRESSES TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

SK131152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 12 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 13 October special article: "The Role and Significance of Socialist Market"]

[Text] In developing foreign trade, our party and the government of the republic make it a firm principle to give priority significance to the socialist market and to strengthen economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with socialist countries. The Ninth Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee, which was held recently, reaffirmed such a principle position of our party and the government of the republic firmly adhered to it in foreign economic relations.

The foreign trade policy of our party and the government of the republic -- making it a firm principle to give priority significance to the socialist market and to strengthen economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with socialist countries -- is a just policy that conforms to the requirements of the development of the national economy of our country and to the internationalist ideal of friendship and unity.

The foreign trade policy of our party and the government of the republic originates from the basic objective of opposing imperialism and colonialism and of realizing the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and it is based on the scientific appraisal of the role and the supremacy of the socialist market of the world.

The socialist market is a new superior world market which has been formed as a result of socialism's expanding on a world-wide scale, going beyond the national border of one country. The socialist market contributes greatly to developing the national economy of socialist countries and to building up the material and technological base of communism, and plays an important part in developing the world economy and international relations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order for socialist countries to carry out the economic construction well, they must develop the economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among the fraternal countries. It is an essential requirement in construction of the national economy for each country to form international economic relations and to develop trade with other countries. All countries have different natural and economic conditions, different levels of development of the production capacity at (?primary) stages, and different levels of development of science and technology. Accordingly, all countries have different qualities and quantities of raw materials and products produced. It is impossible for each country to solve or produce all that is required to develop its own national economy. Each country ought to produce basic goods and high-demand goods for itself, and, as for low-demand goods, goods in short supply, and goods that cannot be produced locally, it has to solve the problem through trade with other countries based on the principle of filling each other's needs.

Socialist countries can successfully meet such requirements of external economy by relying on the socialist market. There exist two different markets in the world today, namely, the socialist market and the capitalist market. Of these two, it is the socialist market that socialist countries should primarily rely on to meet the requirements of external economy satisfactorily and advantageously to accelerate the development of their own national economy and to build up the material and technological base of socialism.

The socialist market is decisively superior to the capitalist market. Whereas the capitalist market is characterized by the exchange of nonequivalents, plunder of less developed countries by advanced countries, and fierce confrontation and competition to gain control of overseas markets, the socialist market is characterized by equal and mutually advantageous economic exchanges and comradely economic cooperation.

Unlike the capitalist market, which is ruled by the economic principle of seeking monopolistic high profit, the socialist market enables countries to satisfy each other's needs and cooperate with each other to each other's benefit based on the principle of complete equality and give and take.

The socialist countries are united in a common political and economic basis and are closely connected in a common objective for the socialist and communist construction. Therefore, the socialist market is free from the repulsive economic contradiction or conflict found in the capitalist market, and it can smoothly solve all problems based on the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The socialist market is incomparably more stable and firm than the capitalist market. Prices of goods fluctuate frequently in the capitalist market because of the dogmatic steps of the external economic policy of the imperialist countries which maneuver whimsically to seek maximum profit in the anarchic state of production. Controlling the price of one's merchandise as one pleases, restricting the exports and imports of some merchandise, increasing or reducing tariffs -- this is an inevitable phenomenon in the capitalist market that reflects the economic principle of seeking monopolistic high profit.

Unlike the capitalist market, the socialist market is free from fluctuations. The economy of socialist countries is a planned economy that develops in accordance with the principle of the socialist economy. The socialist countries, which are tied in excellent relations of friendship and trust, respect faithfulness in economic relations with the fraternal countries. Therefore, the socialist market is free from fluctuations, and economic exchanges and cooperation are carried out satisfactorily and in a stable manner based on long-term agreements and contracts.

The socialist market is smaller than the capitalist market, but its potential has grown large enough today to amply satisfy the requirements of the external economy of the socialist countries. The population of the socialist countries and the area covered by them account for one third of the world's population and over a quarter of the area of the globe and an unlimited supply of various natural resources is stored there. The socialist countries share more than half of the world's total quantities of coal and other major underground resources.

Because of the superiority of the socialist system, the economy and science and technology of the socialist countries have developed rapidly, and the economic position of these countries in the world has been strengthened extraordinarily. The share of the socialist countries in the world's gross industrial product has increased from less than 20 percent in 1960 to over 40 percent today. In particular, in terms of the level of the development of science and technology, the socialist countries are ahead of the capitalist countries in many fields.

In fact, on very few occasions will socialist countries be unable to meet the demands today for what is required in economic construction by relying on the socialist market. If the socialist countries develop and properly use the socialist market and carry on cooperation and exchanges extensively with each other, they will successfully solve various problems in socialist construction and will outdo capitalism in economic and technological fields.

The role and significance of the socialist market are not concerned only with their great contribution to the economic and technological development of the socialist countries and to the building up of a material and technological base of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The socialist market provides the advantageous position of satisfying each other's needs for the development of the national economy not only for socialist countries but also for the new independent countries. An important significance of the socialist market lies in the fact that it provides an advantageous position of satisfying each other's needs for the development of national economy not only for the socialist countries but also for the new independent countries.

Today, developing countries and new independent countries suffer considerable damage in the capitalist market because of unfair trade and economic relations. Some 80 percent of the goods which developing countries export to advanced countries today are primary industrial products, and 80 percent of the goods imported from advanced countries are industrial finished goods.

Taking advantage of such a situation, the imperialists are plundering developing countries severely by cutting down the price of the primary industrial products of raw materials and increasing the price of the finished goods in the capitalist market.

Because of the imperialists' price manipulation to seek exchange of nonequivalents, in the 2 years of 1981 and 1982, the export and import prices of the primary industrial products, excluding fuel, went down by 25 percent as compared with the prices of finished goods. According to an estimate of the Planning Secretariat of the UNCTAD, because of this trend, the amount of loss in the export income of the developing countries which do not export oil has reached as much as \$21 billion.

Imperialists' severe plundering of the developing countries has also been perpetrated in such a way as to increase the interest rates of loans. According to available materials, the developing countries have paid \$130 billion every year just on the interest of the loans received from imperialist countries. In particular, the United States, which has spent huge amounts of assets in the arms race, has exorbitantly increased the interest rates of its loans provided to the developing countries in a bid to make these countries pay for the consequences of this arms race. Because of the increase in the interest rates of U.S. banks, the foreign debts owed by the developing countries in 1981 and 1982 have increased to as much as \$41 billion. Such unequal trade and economic relations as well as the developed countries' plundering of the backward countries are an essential attribute of the capitalist market.

Socialist markets have made a great contribution to developing the national economy of the developing countries and the newly-emerging countries by seeing to it that these countries satisfy each other's needs under the principle of complete equality and reciprocity. The existence of socialist markets which are contrary to capitalist markets constitutes a favorable condition which makes it possible for the newly independent states to free themselves from economic subordination to the imperialists and to achieve economic self-reliance.

If all socialist countries consolidate and develop the socialist market under the principle of satisfying each other's needs, the development of the national economy of each socialist country can be further expedited and more favorable conditions for economic self-reliance of the newly independent countries can be provided.

The expansion and development of the socialist market are also of great significance in the present struggle to establish a new international economic order. In order to establish a new and fair international economic order, not only the present unreasonable and unfair international financial and monetary system, but also today's trade relations should be reformed to meet the interests of the newly independent countries. The expansion and strengthening of the socialist market and the active development of economic and technological exchange and cooperation among socialist countries and the Third World countries can not only greatly contribute to constructing the self-reliant national economy of the newly independent countries, but also open a favorable aspect in establishing a new international economic order.

Indeed, the socialist market is an incomparably superior world market to the capitalist market and, therefore, its role and significance is very great and important. This is why our party and the government of the republic have attached preferential significance to the socialist market in developing foreign trade and have persistently adhered to the policy of strengthening economic and technological exchange and cooperation with the socialist countries.

Our country's trade with the socialist countries has always occupied an overwhelming position in the total amount of its foreign trade. Today when the socialist economic construction in our country has entered a new higher stage, our party and the government of the republic are making active efforts to further expand and develop economic and technological exchange and cooperation with the socialist countries in conformity with this situation.

The visit by the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries attained an outstanding result in such efforts by our party and the government of the republic.

During the visit, our country's party and state delegation discussed and agreed on matters on the realization of exchange and collaboration with many socialist countries in various fields, including the power industry, the electronic and automation industry, the machine industry, the mining industry, and science, and on the expansion of trade with these countries. As a result of this, a firm foundation for expanding and developing into a new higher stage exchange and cooperation with socialist countries on the fields of economics, science and technology has been firmly provided.

This is of great significance in the development of the external economy of our country and constitutes a great contribution to consolidating and developing the socialist market.

Our party and the government of the republic will continuously and constantly expand and develop economic and technological exchange and cooperation with the socialist countries in conformity with the realistic demands of our country's socialist construction and with the ideal of international friendship and solidarity and, at the same time, will make all possible efforts to consolidate and develop socialist markets in the world in the future, too.

Consolidation and development of the socialist market and strengthening and development of economic ties among socialist countries do not mean that socialist countries should not have economic relations with capitalist countries.

Our party and the government of the republic, while preferentially developing economic relations with socialist countries, have adopted as a consistent policy the development of trade and commercial exchange with all countries, even these with other social systems, which want to forge economic relations with our country.

In particular, forging close economic relations with the nonaligned countries and the Third World countries, developing many-sided exchange and cooperation with them, thus, struggling for the realization of South-South cooperation are the invariable stand and firm policy of our party and the government of the republic. This proceeds from our desire to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement -- the powerful revolutionary force of our times confronting imperialism -- and to accelerate making the world independent.

Our party and the government of the republic will continue to make active efforts for the realization of the close economic ties with the nonaligned countries and the Third World countries and for the achievement of South-South cooperation. The principle and just foreign trade policy of our party and the government of the republic will demonstrate great vitality with each passing day.

VRPR OPPOSES NORTH-SOUTH UNITED NATIONS ENTRY

SK161040 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Antinational Act of Splittists"]

[Text] The criminal maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to cook up two Koreas have recently intensified with each passing day. In his meeting with the U.S. secretary of state in New York Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong remarked that the simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations would help to ease tension and would be a constructive way towards reunification. When he met the secretary general of the United Nations, he begged for his efforts for the entry of South Korea into the United Nations.

This act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring shows that its antinational maneuvers for the permanent division of the nation are becoming more recognizable. As you know, the question of entry into the United Nations, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is raving about, is a scheme for the permanent division of the nation, which the U.S. imperialists seek, and a maneuver to fabricate two Koreas by fixing the division of our country in the name of the United Nations and by making it a fait accompli internationally. For this reason, as soon as the rulers of South Korea came out with the question of entry into the United Nations at the instigation of the United States, a broad range of public opinion at home and abroad opposed and rejected this maneuver, strongly denouncing it as an antinational act of scheming for the permanent division of the nation.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is viciously maneuvering to fabricate two Koreas at any cost by sending Yi Won-kyong to the United States and by making him beg for support for the question of entry into the United Nations. This is nothing but a criminal maneuver once again exposing the nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as splittists.

As is widely known to the world, our nation is one nation which has lived with one culture and language over a long history. Such being the case, our nation cannot live separated. Therefore, the North and the South should not enter the United Nations separately. If they want to enter the United Nations before reunification is achieved, they should enter it under one state name and as one state after the confederal system is realized at least. Only entry into the United Nations under a single state name will effect a great turn in preventing the permanent division of the nation and accomplishing the historic cause of national reunification.

The North recently put forward a fair and aboveboard proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and a most realistic and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks in order to peacefully settle the question of the Korean peninsula. This is aimed at averting the danger of war and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Some time ago, the North delivered 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement, and medical supplies to our flood victims and set forth a proposal to realize collaboration, exchange, and talks between the North and the South. This also shows part of the North's steady and sincere efforts for reunification.

Instead of actively responding to the North's construction ways and proposal, however, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been hellbent on nefarious slander of the North and anti-communist rackets. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently heaped abuses on the North's relief step embodying compatriotic love and, furthermore, has clung to slandering the North and to maneuvers for permanent national division in the international arena. This undisguisedly shows its antinational act.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong went to the United States and has maneuvered to realize entry into the United Nations. This is a criminal maneuver to remain securely in power and realize a wild desire for long-term power under the protection of the United States in return for making South Korea a permanent colony of the United States by following the U.S. scheme for two Koreas and by permanently dividing our country in two at any cost.

This is a useless delusion. Our masses will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antinational maneuvers for two Koreas and will more strenuously wage the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

SOUTH DISSIDENT GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT

SK162329 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2259 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- The Council for the Promotion of Democracy in South Korea which consists of dissidents including Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now outlawed New Democratic Party, issued a statement on October 15 in protest against the scheme of the fascist clique for forcing it to leave the building where it maintains its headquarters, according to an AP report from Seoul. The statement says the landlord of the building had filed suit in puppet Seoul District Civil Court, seeking an injunction to have the council ousted and charged the action stems not from the landlord of the building but from "the present 'regime' which is all out to suppress the movement of democratisation."

REMARKS OF SOUTH PRIME MINISTER CRITICIZED

SK160900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet prime minister, at the plenary meeting of the "National Assembly" on October 13, insulted the righteous struggle of students against fascism and for democracy as a "violation of law" motivated by "radical thinking" and threatened that "it will be stringently controlled," according to a radio report from Seoul. He tried to justify such evil laws as the fascist "basic law on the press" and the "law on assembly and demonstration." On the same day, the puppet education minister twanged the harp of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," heaping groundless abuses on us, and claimed that the "Student Homeland Defence Corps," a subsidized campus organisation, was making a sort of "contribution" to "the creation of an atmosphere of study" and "social stability."

This openly revealed the heinous intention to arrest by threat and repression the anti-"government" action of the South Korean students for the democratisation of campus and society and for the repeal of the fascist laws and dissolution of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps."

The fascist clique also seek the sordid aim of diverting the attention of the students elsewhere by slinging mud at us at a time when the desire for North-South reconciliation and unity is growing after the delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers.

KANG SONG-SAN MEETS PRC RAILWAYS MINISTRY GROUP

SK142243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on October 14 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Ministry of Railways of China headed by First Vice-Minister Li Senmao. Present there were Kim Chin-ha, vice-minister of railways, and Zong Kewen, Chinese Ambassador to Korea.

PUBLIC SECURITY GROUP LEAVES FOR CHINA

SK160505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Ministry of Public Security headed by Minister Yi Chol-pong left Pyongyang on October 15 by train for a visit to China.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Cho Myong-son and Hwang Chin-taek, vice-ministers of public security, and other officials concerned and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM PRC LEADERS

SK161010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, in reply to his message of greetings sent to them on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The reply message dated October 9 reads:

We express most heartfelt thanks to you for your message warmly congratulating us on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. We believe that the great friendship forged between the Chinese and Korean peoples in the prolonged common struggle will grow in strength and develop.

We sincerely wish you new greater success in the course of leading the Korean people's noble cause of socialist construction and independent and peaceful reunification of the country to accomplishment. May China-Korea friendship shine through generations and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea prosper.

PROTOCOL ON COMMODITY DELIVERY SIGNED WITH MPR

SK130413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Mongolian Peoples Republic [MPR] for 1985 was signed in Pyongyang on October 12. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and personages concerned. Present on the opposite side were the members of the Mongolian Government trade delegation headed by N. Bauu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Tsebeengombyn Demiddagba, Mongolian ambassador to Korea. The protocol was signed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cho Song-pom and N. Bauu.

OFFICIALS SIGN COMMODITY AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

SK130415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- A protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic for 1985 was signed in Pyongyang on October 12. It was signed by Cho Song-pom, vice-minister of foreign trade of the DPRK, and Paul Prioteasa, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION VISITS

SK142239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Vice-Minister Otto Herkner arrived in Pyongyang on October 13 by air. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Song Hui-chol and officials of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

KONG CHIN-TAE SPEAKS AT PARTY FOR BULGARIANS

SK160513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council arranged a party last evening for the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of consumer goods production and commerce, which arrived in Pyongyang on October 15. Speaking first at the party, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae said:

Korea and Bulgaria, though separated far away from each other, are class brothers and close friends tightly linked together by the commonness of the fighting target.

Under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the fraternal Bulgarian people are working energetically to implement the decisions of the 12th congress of the party and build a developed socialist society and actively striving to defend peace in the Balkan Peninsula, Europe and the world, he noted, and continued: Our people sincerely rejoice at all the success the Bulgarian people have registered.

Georgi Karamanov said in his speech:

The city of Pyongyang has been built in a very beautiful and grand style. This success is a result of the devoted efforts of the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Saying that his delegation has come to Korea to carry into effect the problems discussed at talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-song some time ago, he expressed the belief that the 14th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the two countries will contribute to the development of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific and technical domains.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council.

KSDP GREETES JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

SK170405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] sent a message of greetings to Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on October 15. The message says:

The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party warmly congratulates you on your 60th birthday. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we sincerely wish you, Mr Chairman, success in your responsible work and health and happiness.

THAI SOCIAL ACTION PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK091632 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand arrived in Pyongyang on October 9 by plane for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The delegation headed by Thongyut Chitthawira, deputy leader of the party, consists of Udon Tanthisunthon, deputy secretary-general of the party; Prasop Butsaratchon, deputy spokesman of the party; and members of the House of Representatives from the party.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier; Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Thailand Friendship Association.

WPK Hosts Banquet

SK101028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture last evening in honour of the visiting delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand headed by Thongyut Chitthawira, deputy leader of the party.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Thongyut Chitthwira.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki expressed the belief that the visit of the delegation would be an excellent occasion in deepening the understanding between the two parties and two peoples and making closer the bonds of friendship between them. In particular, your party's policy of improving the people's livelihood and developing friendly relations with all countries is a just one reflecting the interests of your people and the demand of the developing situation in Asia and enjoys support at home and abroad, Chong Chun-ki noted, and said: I wholeheartedly wish your party many successes in the future activities for the independent development of the country.

In his speech head of the delegation Thongyut Chitthwira said he realised that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song has made a very great progress in industry and agriculture.

He further said: I also realised that the entire people rallied firm around His Excellency President Kim Il-song have registered tremendous successes in the building of the country. Both the Korean and Thai peoples are Asian people and they have similarity in the life emotion and culture. This is beneficial to the development of the friendly relations between our two countries.

He expressed the conviction that the relations between the two countries would be further deepened in the future.

The participants in the banquet drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of His Majesty Respected King Phumiphon Adunyadet and to the health of respected Mr. Khukrit Pramot.

Kim Meets Thai Delegation

SK121537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 12 received the delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand on a visit to our country. Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Thongyut Chitthawira, deputy leader of the party. On hand were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the C.C., WPK; and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries who is chairman of the Korean-Thailand Friendship Association.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il-song a gift of Khukrit Pramot, leader of the Social Action Party of Thailand.

Thai Party Hosts Reception

SK150356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand headed by Thongyut Chitthawira, deputy head of the party, gave a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of October 14 upon the conclusion of its Korean visit.

Speaking first at the reception, head of the delegation Thongyut Chittawira, said that great successes had been made in the industrial, agricultural, cultural and various other domains under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song the great leader. He said the deepest impression his delegation got during its visit was reception by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader. We were greatly moved by his words, he stressed.

The speaker said that the idea of His Excellency President Kim Il-song is a great idea for making the country prosperous and serving the people and that he has a far-reaching plan for the prosperity of Korea.

Our visit to Korea, the speaker said, will prove to be an important occasion in the future development of the relations between the two parties.

Speaking next, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, said:

Your stay in our country, brief as it was, was very useful days in deepening the friendship between the two countries and bringing it into bloom.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song received you and had a valuable conversation with you. This made the visit of your party delegation to our country more significant.

We hope that the mutual visits and contacts between the two countries would be expanded and friendly relations brought into full bloom with the trip of the delegation to Korea.

The attendants of the reception drank toasts to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand, and to the health of Khukrit Pramot, leader of the Social Action Party of Thailand.

Chong Chun-ki Sees Off Group

SK162325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2254 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand headed by Thongyot Chittawira, deputy head of the party, left here on October 16 by air after visiting our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Thailand Friendship Association.

INDIAN PUBLISHES BOOK PRAISING CHUCHE IDEA

SK140446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- "The Land of Chuche," a book by R.L. Nagi, editor of the Indian paper SAKSHI, came off the press in English in India. It carries a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work.

In the preface the author says that the world people call Korea "the homeland of chuche" and "a model country of socialism" because the immortal the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the entire Korean people are turning out as one man in carrying out the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

In the first chapter the author says that the great leader President Kim Il-song rose as the sun of the nation, formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, put forward a chuche-based revolutionary line and organised and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and won a shining victory.

In the second chapter he says that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il advanced the idea and theory of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea on the basis of a scientific analysis of the mature requirement and the subjective and objective conditions of the Korean revolution and has wisely led the struggle for their realisation.

In the third chapter he highly praises the ideological and theoretical activities conducted by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il leading all the work of the party and state.

In the fourth chapter he says the experience of Korea shows that if the backward countries of the world believe their people's strength and actively mobilize them, they can build a powerful economy.

In the fifth chapter he holds that the reunification of Korea must be realised on the basis of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and calls upon the journalists to actively support the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

In the sixth chapter he says that ever since dear Comrade Kim Chong-il undertook the party work as a whole the Workers' Party of Korea has grown stronger and developed into a chuche-type revolutionary party.

In the seventh chapter he stresses that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a big contribution to defending the unity and cohesion of the Non-aligned Movement and as there are the outstanding idea and policy of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is paying deep attention to the strengthening and development of the movement, it is forcefully advancing along the orbit of independence, and its future is brilliant.

In conclusion the author writes that the Korean revolution has advanced a long way over the past half century, which clearly proves the correctness and great vitality of the chuche idea.

KIM RECEIVES SIERRA LEONE LEADER'S SONS

SK161617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 16 received Parliamentarian Jengo Stevens and director of a department of the Ministry of Health Jongo Pie Stevens, sons of Sierra Leonean President Siaka Probyn Stevens, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion was Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial atmosphere and arranged a luncheon for them. The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

JOINT WATER PROJECT COMPLETED IN MOZAMBIQUE

SK161030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- A ceremony for the completion of the Mozambique-Korea Friendship Maingalewa Irrigation Project was held in Mokomia County, Cabo Degaldo Province, on October 5. Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel cut the tape for commissioning the irrigation setup completed by Korean technicians and went round it. Speaking at the mass meeting, President Machel said:

Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is our brother who has been sincerely helping the Mozambican people ever since the period of the armed struggle for our national liberation.

Noting that, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the Korean people liquidated illiteracy by their own efforts and has built socialist Korea where the housing, food and clothing problems are fully solved, the Mozambican president said: the Mozambican people should learn from Korea. We should build a happy and prosperous Mozambique by our own efforts by drawing on Korea's excellent experience, he said.

President Machel met Korean ambassador and technical cooperation delegation and arranged a luncheon for the delegation that day.

YI CHONG-OK HEADS DELEGATION FOR GUINEA

SK161615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok left here today by plane for a visit to the Republic of Guinea. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and other personages concerned. Also on hand were Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and Hungarian Ambassador Janos Taraba to Korea.

KIM SENDS GIFT TO MALTESE PRIME MINISTER

SK160433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea sent a gift to Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta. The gift film "Visit of a Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Malta to our Country" sent by President Kim Il-song to the Maltese prime minister was conveyed by Korean Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-sop to Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, first deputy prime minister and minister of education of Malta, on October 8.

Authorized by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, the first deputy prime minister and minister of education expressed deep thanks to the respected great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song for the precious gift. Recalling that Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, while visiting Korea, reaffirmed full support to the proposal put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song for realising the reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks, he declared: The Maltese Government would always support the cause of reunification of Korea.

Expressing satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Malta and Korea, he said the Maltese Government would make efforts to further strengthen and develop them. He wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

SK141008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on October 13 to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] The message reads:

On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the October 14 revolution in Democratic Yemen I extend warm felicitations to you, and through you, to the Central Committee of the YSP and the government and people of the PDRY on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and my own.

Since the victory of the revolution, the Democratic Yemeni people have effected enormous socio-economic changes in the struggle to firmly defend the gains of the revolution and build a new society.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with your people in their energetic struggle today under the correct leadership of the YSP headed by you against aggressive moves of the imperialists and Zionists and for defence of the sovereignty of the country and for the fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Plan and sincerely wish you greater success in accomplishing your just cause.

I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will further expand and develop in various fields through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence in the future in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries during your successful visit to our country.

Kim Yang-nam Hails Counterpart

SK160906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister of Democratic Yemen, on the 21st anniversary of the October 14 revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Democratic Yemen will expand in scope and develop with the recent Korean visit of Comrade President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani as an occasion.

NORTH'S ACCEPTANCE OF ECONOMIC TALKS REPORTED

SK170341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (OANA-YONHAP) -- North Korea has accepted the latest South Korean proposal to hold inter-Korean economic talks to promote trade and economic cooperation between the two sides. In reply to the Oct. 12 proposal by South Korean Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, which left an open end for the North to determine the time and venue of the meeting, North Korea proposed to hold the talks at 10 a.m. (01:00 GMT) Nov. 15 at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the truce village of Panmunjom.

In a letter signed by Kim Hwan, vice-premier of North Korea's State Administration Council, which was delivered to the South Tuesday morning through Panmunjom, North Korea also proposed to send a five-member delegation headed by a vice minister-level government official. Sin had proposed in his message addressed to Deputy Premier of the North Korean State Administration Council Choe Yong-nim that economic authorities of the government and representatives of private economic organizations of both Koreas, with vice minister-level government officials as chief delegates, would attend the meeting.

In addition, the North Korean letter said other matters related to the preparation of the conference should be settled through the direct telephone line linking the two Koreas. The direct telephone line was first installed in 1972 in the course of the inter-Korean dialogue, but was cut off unilaterally by the North in 1976. The operation of the direct telephone line was resumed following the recent delivery of North Korean flood relief goods.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES JAPANESE MOVE TO NORTH

SK170049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The government will urge Japan to refrain from improving its relations with North Korea if the Pyongyang regime fails to make a "significant change" in its approach toward easing tension on the Korean peninsula. A Ministry of Foreign Affairs source said yesterday the government will reiterate its opposition to a Japanese move to lift sanctions against North Korea when Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga visits Seoul Friday through Sunday.

Reports from Tokyo said Japan is considering lifting restrictions on its exchanges with North Korea, imposed following North Korea's terrorist bombing in Rangoon in October last year, as early as next month. The source said Japan has promised in the past that it will not improve its relations with North Korea unless the political situation on the peninsula changes fundamentally.

Japan and North Korea agreed Monday to extend a private fisheries accord, which expired in 1982, through the end of 1986. The renewed accord was expected to help improve Tokyo-Pyongyang relations, according to Japanese newspaper reports. The ministry source said the Seoul government believes Tokyo will not change its Korean policy unless there has been improvement in the peninsula's security situation.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong, who met with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe in New York last month, said Monday that the burgeoning contacts between Seoul and Pyongyang does not indicate a change in the North Korea's hostile attitude toward the South.

One month after the Rangoon bombing, the Japanese Government banned its diplomats from meeting with North Koreans abroad, prohibited its public employees from entering North Korea, prevented North Korean officials from visiting Japan and stopped charter flights between the two sides.

Further Details

SK170305 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Concerned with the possible acceleration of Japan's ameliorative moves toward North Korea, the South Korean Government is working on "proper measures" against that, it was learned Wednesday. In connection with the recent conclusion of a private fishery accord between Japan and North Korea and the Japanese Government's move to lift sanctions it has imposed against North Korea since the North's terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon last October, a government source said he did not expect Japan would continue the sanctions "indefinitely."

"However," he added, "lifting the sanctions at the present moment, when the North shows no obvious attitude change, does not square with the South Korean position seeking eased tension on the Korean peninsula."

"Unless Japan accepts the South Korean Government's position," the source said, "we will counter with proper measures." However, he did not elaborate on the details of the countermeasures. Warning that Japan's early lifting of the sanctions could have an "important effect" on South Korean-Japanese relations "consolidated through President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit," the source emphasized that it would be "helpful" to reduction of tension on the peninsula for the Japanese Government to make a decision on changes of its North Korea policy only after watching the North's attitude.

Another source in the government explained that the recent conclusion of a private fishery accord between Japan and North Korea differs in character with the lifting of the sanctions because the sanctions were imposed to force the North to apologize for the Rangoon bombing without any connection with private-level exchanges between Japan and North Korea. However, the source expressed his concern with the possibility of Japan's accelerating its peace overtures toward North Korea on the occasion of the conclusion of the fishery accord.

The source pointed out that the possibility could not be excluded that the Japanese Government or the ruling Liberal Democratic Party might lift the sanctions in the near future to capitalize on the election of the ruling party's president scheduled for November. In that case, the source said, the South's Government has proper countermeasures in mind if Japan "equivocates" that the North's apology is "not realistic," and lift its sanctions anyway.

"The government has already conveyed to Japan through diplomatic channels its position that the early lifting of the sanctions is not desirable," the source said. He added the southern government will give a detailed explanation about its position to Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga, who will come to Seoul Friday.

JAPANESE VICE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT SEOUL

SK170237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 17 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Japan's Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga will fly into Seoul Friday to have talks with his South Korean counterpart, Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday. While here until Sunday, Matsunaga will exchange views with Yi and other Korean officials on issues pending between the two countries as well as international affairs. Matsunaga will be the first Japanese vice foreign minister to visit Korea in nine years.

Possible agenda at the Yi-Matsunaga meeting will include matters concerning Japan's relations with North Korea, including the lifting of sanctions by Japan it had imposed following the North's terrorist bombing in Rangoon last year, a ministry official said. The official said that the government will reiterate its opposition to a Japanese move to lift sanctions against North Korea when Matsunaga visits Seoul. Reports from Tokyo say Japan is considering lifting restrictions on its exchanges with North Korea as early as next month.

OVER \$300 MILLION TO BE BORROWED FROM JAPAN

SK160721 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP) -- The government plans to bring in 302 million U.S. dollars in public loans from Japan next year, a Finance Ministry official said Tuesday. Negotiations with the Japanese Government will soon begin. All of the projected loan will come from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), the official said. The amount is part of the 4 billion dollars Japan promised to loan to South Korea from 1982 through 1988.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made the promise when he visited South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in early 1982. In the past two years, Japanese loans brought into the country amounted to 601 million dollars -- 402 million dollars from the OECF and 199 million dollars in commercial loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan. Korea has to bring in 570 million dollars on the average every year to meet the promised 4 [digit] figure. Difficult and unfavorable conditions, however, are major stumbling blocks in Korea's ready introduction of the Japanese loans.

BUSH EXPRESSES CONTINUED SUPPORT OF SOUTH

SK170058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Los Angeles (KOREA TIMES Bureau) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush said on Monday (Oct. 15) that the United States would not embark on dialogue with North Korea without the participation of the Republic of Korea. The United States hopes the dialogue between South and North Korea develops, since it would not only contribute to maintaining stability on the Korean peninsula but also in the entire Asian region, Bush said. He made the points when he met this reporter in a reception at the Century Plaza Hotel shortly before he attended the '84 Reagan-Bush victory party here.

Calling Korea the most trusted U.S. ally in Asia, Bush said that the relations between Washington and Seoul would be further strengthened if and when the incumbent U.S. Administration wins in the presidential elections next month. He said that the U.S. commitment to the Korean security reaffirmed by President Ronald Reagan during his visit to Korea in November last year, would be kept in the future as in the past and that U.S. forces stationed in Korea were playing an important role in maintaining security on the Korean peninsula and other parts of Asia.

The vice president said he "welcomed" the active voter registration by Korean-Americans. He told some 80 participants in the reception including 10 leaders of the Korean community in L.A. that he was convinced of the Republican victory in the November poll.

CHON TU-HWAN CALLS FOR ANTICOMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

SK170113 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct 17 (OANA-YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan called on the nation Tuesday to arm itself with a solid anti-communist ideology in order to be assured of national survival in the struggle with North Korean communists.

"We are confronted with the communist group in the North not only in military, diplomatic and economic fields but in an ideological aspect," he told a group of 215 officials of the Korea Anti-Communist League (KACL).

During a reception he gave for the KACL members at Chongwadae, the president said:

"What is most urgently needed for us now is to make a concerted effort to prevent war. Our reception of North Korean relief materials and the proposal of South-North Korean economic talks were part of that effort," Chon said.

Chon asked the KACL members to redouble their efforts to strengthen anti-communist education in the post-war generation, who did not experience the Korean war (1950-53).

Pointing out that the nation's accelerated development has been achieved due chiefly to political and social stability, Chon stressed that national development is unattainable in the midst of social unrest.

SNU LAW STUDENTS BOYCOTT MIDTERM EXAMS, CLASSES

SK170055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Students of the Seoul National University [SNU] Law College declined to take their mid-term examinations yesterday, stating that the boycott is a gesture of protest against the government. Only about 50 students showed up at classrooms and took exams. They are part of a total of 1,250 students who were supposed to take the exams.

In another development, hundreds of SNU students, including those who boycotted the exams, held what they called "an extraordinary meeting for the protection of democracy" at a campus plaza in the afternoon. The students emphasized that they are boycotting classes and examinations "not as an act of resistance to the school authorities or the faculty, but as a gesture of protest against the government."

The students resolved to continue a sit-in at the campus around the clock and refuse to accept any disciplinary measures that the school is likely to impose for boycotting the exams. The students called on the school authorities to recognize the student council that has been formed through direct voting by students. They also demanded that the university withdraw disciplinary measures taken against students with regard to recent campus disturbances.

BATMONH RECEIVES OBODOWSKI-LED POLISH DELEGATION

OW121321 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Oct (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received the Polish delegation headed by J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Polish part of the Polish-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission. The delegation is taking part in the 21th session of the Mongolian-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian part of the commission; D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and other officials as well as J. Urbanowics, Polish ambassador to the MPR.

NAMSRAY DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM GDR VISIT

OW121005 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1448 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Oct (MONTSAME) -- An MPR party and government delegation led by T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, returned home today. The Mongolian delegation took part in celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR at the invitation of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee. The delegation was met at the Bayant-Uhaa Airport by B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPR Committee, and other officials, as well as H. Bauer, GDR ambassador to the MPR, and S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

MPRP GREETES SWISS LABOR PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW161129 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct 84 (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee has sent a greeting to the Swiss Labor Party (SLP) and to all Swiss communists, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the SLP. The greeting says that the MPRP Central Committee highly assesses the SLP's important contribution to the common struggle for relaxing the international situation, against deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, for stopping the arms race, and for peace and security in Europe and all over the world. The greeting notes that the MPRP Central Committee firmly believes that relations of fraternal friendship and international solidarity between the MPRP and the SLP will in the future strengthen and develop in the interests of consolidating unity of the international communist movement, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

PARTY GREETES BOLIVIAN CP NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW161125 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in Russian 1449 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee has sent a greeting to the delegates of the Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party [CP] of Bolivia and all Bolivian Communists. The greeting states that the Congress of Bolivian Communists is being held in conditions when the Communist Party of Bolivia is fighting, as part of the government of the Front of Democratic and Popular Unity, to consolidate the democratic process in the country, and to strengthen peace and international security.

FURTHER REPORT ON ASSEMBLY'S OPENING SESSION

BK151540 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The seventh meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened at 1000 today at the People's Assembly Building in Rangoon. Present were 466 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council.

In the afternoon, People's Assembly representatives cast their secret ballots to elect a member to a seat on a People's Assembly affairs committee. Later, the chairman announced that U Kyaw Thant of Mandalay Division's Thazi-1 had been elected.

Next, another secret ballot was held to elect a member of the Council of People's Inspectors. Major General Aung Khin [deputy defense minister] of Irrawaddy Division's Myanaung-2 constituency was elected to that council. This was announced by the chairman. Maj Gen Aung Khin then took a seat reserved for the members of the Council of People's Inspectors.

This was followed by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko presenting the report of the State Council. Later, the chairman announced that the report would be discussed by People's Assembly representatives on 16 October.

Next, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha presented the report of the Council of Ministers, and the presiding chairman also fixed 16 October as the date for People's Assembly representatives to discuss it. The chairman later announced that the State Council had proposed that U Kyaw Thant, who was elected to a People's Assembly affairs committee, be named secretary of the People's Assembly Peasants, Workers, and Youth Affairs Committee. After the People's Assembly endorsed the proposal, the chairman announced that the matter had been put on record.

Later, members of the Council of People's Inspectors elected U Ohn Tin as chairman of their council. The chairman, informed of the election by the State Council, announced it to the Assembly. When the Assembly endorsed the election, the matter was put on record. Chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors U Ohn Tin then took the seat reserved for him.

This was followed by U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices, presenting the report of his council. The presiding chairman fixed 16 October as the date for the Assembly representatives to discuss the report.

Later, after the chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, U Myint Maung, had presented the report of his council, the chairman announced that a separate date would be fixed later to enable assembly representatives to discuss that report.

Next, on behalf of the State Council, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko presented the City Development Bill. As the Assembly representative from Karen State's Papun-1 constituency, Daw Naw Paw Htoo, seconded the bill, the chairman announced that a separate date would be fixed later to discuss that bill.

Later, Education Minister U Kyaw Nyein, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presented the bill on private tuition on specialized subjects. As U Mya Pe, assembly representative of Sagaing Division's Kalewa constituency, seconded the bill and as the Assembly accepted it for discussion, the chairman announced that the bill would be discussed on a date to be fixed later.

Later, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Industry I U Tint Swe presented the Electricity Power Bill. The assembly accepted the bill for discussion after the Assembly representative of Magwe Division's Pwinbyu-1, U Khin, has seconded it. The presiding chairman said he would announce the date for the assembly to discuss the bill later.

Next, Chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors U Ohn Tin presented the report of his council. The chairman announced that the report would be discussed by the assembly at a date to be fixed later.

The chairman also announced later that the report of the Elections Commission, which was presented to the Assembly by Commission Secretary U Sai Sam Tun, would also be discussed at a date to be fixed later.

Next, the presiding chairman read out the report of the State Council concerning the selection of two People's Assembly representatives to attend the 39th UN General Assembly as members of the Burmese delegation. As the Assembly endorsed the report, the chairman put it on record.

The first day's session ended at 1540.

SAW MAUNG APPOINTED DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

BK161413 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Exercising its powers under Article 73.J of the State Constitution and under Article 7.A of the State Council Law, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has issued Order No 95/84 today appointing Lieutenant General Saw Maung, People's Assembly representative of Pegu Division's Shwedaung Township Constituency-1, as deputy minister.

The Council of Minister of the SRUB, referring to State Council Order No 95/84 of today, has also issued Order No 9/84 announcing that the newly appointed deputy minister, Lieutenant General Saw Maung, has been assigned as the deputy minister of the Defense Ministry.

BRIEFS

PRC JOURNALISTS MEET MINISTER -- Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint at 0800 today received at the Information Ministry the PRC journalists' delegation headed by the editor in chief of the International Affairs Department Mr (Yao Wujin). Also present at the meeting were Deputy Minister for Information U Taik Soe, Managing Director of the News Periodicals Corporation U Khin Maung Aye, responsible officials, Counselor of the PRC Embassy (Chen Dong), and staff members of the PRC Embassy. Later, the PRC journalists' delegation visited the National Museum on Pansodan Road and the Shwedagon Pagoda. In the evening, the delegation visited the Information and Broadcasting Department on Promé Road. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Oct 84 BK]

COMMENTARY VIEWS THAI DECISION ON BORDER PULLOUT

BK160759 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "A Misleading Trick"]

[Text] In his recent address to the 39th UN General Assembly session, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila vociferously announced that Thailand decided to withdraw its troops from the three Lao hamlets illegally occupied by Thailand since 6 June. Have the Thai authorities in fact done as they claimed? In reality, such an assertion is merely a trick to mislead public opinion.

It is widely known that in their illegal occupation of the three hamlets -- namely, Mai, Kang, and Savang Hamlets of Paklai District, Sayaboury Province of Laos -- for the past more than 4 months, not only have the Thai authorities failed to withdraw their aggressive troops, but they have instead built up troops in and committed multiple destruction on the three hamlets. So far, the Thai ultrarightist rulers have increased the number of their aggressive troops, sent more arms and war materiel, and ordered their aircraft to incessantly carry out flights in violation of Laos' airspace. These adverse activities and hostile policy clearly show that the Thai rulers have never had the intention of settling disputes through peaceful means. Day in and day out, they are intensifying collusion with the Beijing expansionist-hegemonist against neighboring countries, worsening tension, and causing instability in the region. The Thai authorities have been seeking by all means and tricks to use the three hamlets as a springboard for attacks against the LPDR just as they are using the Pol Pot remnants and the traitorous Son Sann and Sihanouk reactionaries taking refuge in Thai territory to make inroads into and carry out sabotage against Kampuchea in their attempt to subvert the Kampuchean people's revival.

Another despicable act is that the Thai authorities pay no attention at all to friendly relations with socialist countries, despite the fact that Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam have repeatedly expressed their desire and goodwill to solve all problems. It is evident that the Thai rulers have no desire to settle the problem of the three hamlets through peaceful means and that they do not have any intention of withdrawing their aggressive troops from these hamlets. These tricks were clearly proven by the remarks of General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, who openly admitted that the occupation of the three Lao hamlets was an act made in response to an order and the unilateral withdrawal of troops from these three hamlets would be a loss of face.

This evidence clearly shows that Sitthi Sawetsila's vociferous remarks at the United Nations are only a contemptible trick to fool public opinion which is condemning Thai aggression. Another aim of the Thai people in prompting Sitthi Sawetsila to trumpet these assertions is to win votes that would support them as a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

In the face of these hostile activities of the Thai rulers, the Kampuchean people would like to express close bonds of militant solidarity with the fraternal Lao people. The Kampuchean people voice stern condemnation at the Thai ultrarightist ruling circles and demand that they withdraw all their aggressive troops from the three Lao hamlets without delay and pay for all the damages they have caused. The Thai rulers must reconsider their dangerous policy and restore and restabilize the Lao-Thai relations in response to the interest and desire of the Thai and Lao peoples and in contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

KHIEU SAMPHAN REJECTS SRV PROPOSAL ON KAMPUCHEA

OW121141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct. 12 KYODO -- Democratic Kampuchea's Vice President Khieu Samphan vehemently criticized Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's initiative for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue as a Vietnamese maneuver to have ASEAN virtually approve the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime. Khieu levelled the criticism during an exclusive interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE in New York Thursday.

He said that Thach's proposal that ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) should start negotiations with the three Indochinese nations for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue was a maneuver to get ASEAN to tacitly recognize the Heng Samrin government. Referring to the recent military situation in Kampuchea, the vice president of the three-party coalition government opposed to the Vietnam-supported regime said that the military forces of Democratic Kampuchea had expanded their battlefield by conducting offensives in various provinces near Tonle Sap Lake, making concentrated attacks on Kampong Som, Siem Reap, Battambang and other provincial capitals. Khieu criticized Nguyen Co Thach's recent U.N. speech claiming that Vietnamese troops would withdraw in five to 10 years are mere lip service because Vietnam is actually sending in replacements.

According to Democratic Kampuchean diplomats present at the interview, Democratic Kampuchea's military strength is about 60,000 troops, of which 14,000 are regular soldiers and the rest guerrillas.

VODK VIEWS VIETNAMESE 'DEFEAT' AT UN SESSION

BK160624 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Station Commentary: "Second Defeat for the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors at the 39th UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] On 11 October, the Credentials Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution recognizing the seat and the legitimate right of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, ignoring the opposition of the Soviet and Cuban representatives.

Before and during the convening of the 39th UN General Assembly session, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters staged many maneuvers, intensifying their psychological war and creating stories to distort the real situation in Kampuchea. Furthermore, they performed tricky diplomatic activities in a number of countries. All these maneuvers were aimed at stopping the international community from placing the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea on the agenda of the 39th UN General Assembly session. They were also aimed at expelling Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations and replacing it with the puppet regime which was set up by the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh. But their maneuvers have twice been shamefully defeated. The first Vietnamese defeat occurred when the general committee of the UN General Assembly session put the Kampuchean problem on its agenda, ignoring opposition from the Soviet and Czechoslovak representatives who are the master and accomplice of the Vietnamese. The second Vietnamese defeat occurred when the Credentials Committee adopted a resolution to recognize the seat and the legitimate right of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations without holding a vote even though there was opposition from the Soviet and Cuban representatives.

Why has the UN Credentials Committee recognized the seat and the legitimate right of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea during the past six consecutive years?

Why have the Vietnamese and Soviet maneuvers attempting to seat the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh in the United Nations been shamefully defeated at all UN General Assembly sessions? Why have these maneuvers been more seriously defeated? The reasons are as follows:

1. Democratic Kampuchea is an independent, neutral, and nonaligned state. It has been a member of the United Nations for a long time. Democratic Kampuchea was grossly and barbarously attacked and annexed by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter. At present the Vietnamese have attempted to steal the seat and the legitimate rights of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations. It is a serious injustice if the international community allows the Vietnamese to steal the seat and the legitimate rights of Democratic Kampuchea which has been a victim of Vietnam's aggression. Therefore, an overwhelming number of countries have firmly supported the seating and the legitimate right of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea. This firm support of these countries was expressed by the Credentials Committee and during the general election of the UN General Assembly sessions.

2. Everybody knows that the Phnom Penh regime -- lackeys of the Vietnamese -- was set up under the gunfire of over 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor soldiers. This puppet regime has no political basis among the Kampuchean people, who hate this regime and want to destroy it and the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Moreover, this small group of Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh has no power in the present regime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese set up these lackeys only as a smokescreen to hide their aggression in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese have managed all affairs of their regime in Kampuchea. Thus, the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh does not represent the Kampuchean people. It is completely a regime of the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, nobody can accept this Phnom Penh regime, even though the Vietnamese and the Soviets have attempted to introduce it to the United Nations. If the Vietnamese dare to oppose the representation right of Democratic Kampuchea at this year's UN General Assembly session, they will be defeated again. The overwhelming number of UN member countries will vote in support of Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the UN General Assembly.

The decision of the Credentials Committee of the UN General Assembly session to recognize the seat and the legitimate rights of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations this year as well as in previous years is not only a just act opposing aggression and for the defense of the principles of international law and the UN Charter and international order, but it has also encouraged the Kampuchean people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in waging their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield. This act of the Credentials Committee of the UN General Assembly session is an important contribution to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for the defense of their nation and race and for the restoration of Kampuchea's status as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country. The Kampuchean people and the CGDK would like to express their most profound thanks to the Credentials Committee of the UN General Assembly session for its just act.

VONADK INTERVIEW WITH SON SEN ON DK SITUATION

BK130752 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Interview with CGDK National Defense Minister Son Sen by unidentified station correspondent; recorded -- dated, place not given]

[Text] [Station correspondent] We would like to know about the situation of our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators during the past nearly 6 years.

How has the situation evolved in the military, political, economic, and diplomatic fields? Would you please elaborate.

[Son Sen] The situation of our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory, and race exterminators during the past nearly 6 years has evolved well in favor of our Kampuchean people and National Army of Democratic Kampuchea with each passing year. The situation has evolved badly for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with each passing year. During the six dry and six rainy seasons, the situation of the Vietnamese enemy has seriously declined in the military, political, economic, and diplomatic fields. The struggle of our Kampuchean people and Kampuchean Army against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory, and race exterminators has steadily developed in all fields -- military, political, economic, and diplomatic.

There has been a significant change of the situation on the military battlefield throughout the sixth dry season and sixth rainy season. This change has been in our favor. In fact, in the sixth dry season, the forces of our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea launched operations far inside the country, especially in four provinces around Tonle Sap: Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Pursat. In this sixth rainy season, we have continued to launch operations against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in these four provinces and have even broadened the battlefield to the town of Kompong Chhnang. We attacked supply lines including railroads, Routes 5 and 6, and the Tonle Sap. Observers have been aware of our National Army's attacks on gasoline and ammunition depots and storehouses for rice, paddy, and materiel of the Vietnamese enemy in Siem Reap, Battambang, Kompong Thom, and Pursat and in particular the attacks on ammunition and gasoline depots at Phnum Kraom. During the whole sixth dry season and sixth rainy season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to gather their forces -- infantry, artillery, tanks, and aircraft -- and to launch repeated operations in an attempt to chase our forces from the areas around Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Pursat towns. To the present, however, their small and large operations have been completely defeated. The forces of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea have continued to stage operations around these five [as heard] provinces. The Vietnamese enemy cannot chase us from these areas. Up to now, we have launched operations against them, obliging them to keep a significant number of troops to defend towns and supply lines -- railroads, Routes 5 and 6, and waterways -- from Chhnouk Tru to (Kompong Sophea) and Prek Kdam.

In the political field, the Vietnamese enemy can no longer fool the Kampuchean people that they came to help them. Our Kampuchean people have clearly realized the true nature of aggression, expansion, swallowing of territory, and race extermination of the Vietnamese enemy. Our people have actively contributed to the struggle with our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in all forms against the Vietnamese enemy. Our people have guided our forces to attack the Vietnamese enemy's positions. They have hidden and provided foodstuffs to our Army. Therefore, we can consider that up to now the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been completely isolated from the Kampuchean people. In the end, the Kampuchean people with our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea will definitely destroy the Vietnamese enemy.

In the economic field, in 1984 the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have encountered many more difficulties than ever on the Kampuchean battlefield. Before, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors resorted to looting of foodstuffs in Kampuchea to feed their troops in Kampuchea and to transport a large quantity of these to the Vietnamese people in their own country. In this sixth dry season, our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has staged activities in the areas around the Tonle Sap Lake, especially in Battambang, which is the rice bowl of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese enemy's foodstuffs were seriously destroyed. The Vietnamese enemy's economic situation, in particular their foodstuffs, has encountered a lot of difficulties in 1984. Therefore, Le Duan hastily went to India to request economic aid. Nguyen Co Thach also went abroad to request foreign aid to feed Vietnamese troops in order to serve their operations in the forthcoming seventh dry season.

In the diplomatic field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are more isolated than ever. All the tricky diplomatic maneuvers they have raised, in particular their recent ones, have been denounced and rejected by all friendly countries near and far that have supported our Kampuchean people's just struggle.

[Correspondent] Thank you. I have another question. At present, the Vietnamese enemy has clearly realized that it cannot militarily defeat our national army of Democratic Kampuchea. Do they have any other military, political, or diplomatic maneuvers? Would you please elaborate.

[Son Sen] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have clearly realized that they cannot defeat the Kampuchean people and our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. Even so, they have many other tricky military, political, and diplomatic maneuvers.

In the military field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent more troops from Vietnam to Kampuchea. They have also made every effort to gather their forces from various places. They have two goals in so doing. First, they plan to fight us inside the country, in particular in the areas around Tonle Sap, in order to chase us from the five provinces before the seventh dry season so that they will be able to move their forces from these regions to launch an offensive against us on the Kampuchean western border at the beginning of the seventh dry season. Another point is that they have striven to gather their forces -- infantry, artillery, tanks, aircraft, and even toxic chemicals -- to launch an offensive against us on the western Kampuchean battlefield as they did at the end of the sixth dry season. This offensive would be launched in a desire to mislead international opinion and to show they are still strong. Through this, they will continue to perform their tricky diplomatic maneuvers.

In the political field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have continued to massacre our Kampuchean people. Furthermore, they have continued to vigorously conscript Khmer soldiers to use them as reinforcement forces and to die in their place when they launch operations in western Kampuchea. Concurrently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have continued to send many more Vietnamese nationals to settle in almost all provinces with a desire to swallow our territory little by little.

In the diplomatic field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will continue to stage activities to split our CGDK and to divide the international front assisting and supporting our Kampuchean people's struggle.

[Station correspondent] Do you think the Vietnamese enemy will be able to launch another offensive in the seventh dry season?

[Son Sen] As we have already mentioned, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have a trick to launch operations on Kampuchea's western border in the seventh dry season. They are making preparations on all battlefields, in particular on the Batambang, South Sisophon, and northern battlefields. They have many goals in launching operations on the Kampuchean western border in the seventh dry season. We realize that their main goal is to cut our supply lines so that we cannot provide ammunition and various materiel to our Army which has fought them inside the country. In particular, they want to cut our supply lines to the Tonle Sap Lake, Route 5, and Route 6 battlefields. Through this, they want to force us to withdraw our forces from inside the country to the border region.

Furthermore, they have other goals such as destroying our storehouses for materials and shelling our people's villages on the border to massacre our people and to destroy our people's crops in liberated zones along the Kampuchean western border. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot achieve their goals as they wish because our people and our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea have repeatedly attacked them. Moreover, this year we are already well prepared to smash and definitely defeat the Vietnamese enemy's offensive. We guess that fighting in the seventh dry season in some regions will be more tense than in previous years. Despite this and although the Vietnamese enemy aggressors may be able to launch offensives in some places, they will not be able to recover from their defeated situation in the military field. In particular, they will not be able to force us to withdraw our forces from inside the country to defend the border region.

[Correspondent] Thank you. What are the results of the implementation of the Democratic Kampuchean National Defense Ministry's communique about Khmer soldiers who have defected or are captured on the battlefield? Do you have any appeal to our brothers and sisters -- Khmer soliders and employees -- who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to serve them?

[Son Sen] Our brothers and sisters have successfully grasped and implemented the communique of our Democratic Kampuchean National Defense Ministry on Khmer soldiers who have defected and those captured by our Army on the battlefield. In fact, since we issued this communique, many Khmer soldiers have defected to our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. Our National Army has welcomed them as fellow compatriots in a most sincere and warm atmosphere and has assisted and supported them spiritually and materially. Concerning this issue, we have realized that these Khmer soldiers are very pleased with the correct policy of our Democratic Kampuchean National Defense Ministry. Concerning Khmer soliders captured by our National Army on the battlefield, the combatants of our National Army have treated them well as fellow compatriots. The combatants of our National Army have assisted and supported these captured Khmer soldiers spiritually and materially as they did for defected Khmer soldiers.

In the name of the Democratic Kampuchean National Defense Ministry, we would like to take this opportunity to appeal to Khmer soldiers and employees who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Please do anything to avoid being arrested and forced by the Vietnamese enemy to join the Army, especially at the end of this rainy season. According to the information we have, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified the conscription of Khmer soldiers throughout the country to die in their stead during their offensive in western Kampuchea in this forthcoming seventh dry season. In the event you are captured by the Vietnamese, you must seek all means to desert and return home. If you cannot desert, please seek all means to contact our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea so that you would be able to lead our combatants to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We would like to tell you that our troops are engaged in activities near you on all battlefields. Therefore, please seek all means to contact our National Army so that we may unite and wage activities to destroy the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all forms. Through these contacts, if you succeed in smashing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors you will have the opportunity to either return home or join our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. Please do not be passive. Please do not let the Vietnamese enemy aggressors use you to fight fellow Khmer and die in their stead.

[Correspondent] Thank you. In the end, do you have any message to send through the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to our compatriots, to the combatants of our National Army, and to the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, who have waged activities throughout the country?

[Son Sen] Yes, we would like to take this opportunity to send a message through the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to our compatriots throughout the country. Would you please rise and unite with our National Army and seek all means available to you to contribute to the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory, and race exterminators so that they will be defeated and our nation will be quickly liberated? Your cooperation with our combatants has been also aimed at defending our nation and reconstructing our country in the near future. Concurrently, we would also like to send a message to our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea who have struggled on all battlefields throughout the country. Would you please stage more fighting activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in conformity with the established objectives and plans? Would all friends -- cadres and combatants -- implement well our 5-point strategy of seizing the initiative in attacking the Vietnamese enemy and improve our strategy in conformity with the real situation on all battlefields inside the country and along the western Kampuchean border. In conclusion, we would like to take this opportunity to present our wishes to our compatriots throughout the country as well as to our National Army and guerrillas on all battlefields throughout the country. May all of you always enjoy good health. May you score many more great victories than in the sixth dry season and the sixth rainy season.

[Correspondent] Thank you. We would like to express our deepest thanks to you for letting our Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea interview you. We would like to wish that you good health and energy in leading our struggle on all battlefields throughout the country. May you score many more great victories. Thank you.

CGDK STATEMENT ISSUED ON SRV REINFORCEMENTS

BK170327 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Oct 84

[14 October statement by a CGDK Foreign Ministry spokesman on Vietnamese reinforcements in Kampuchea -- recorded]

[Text] 1) Throughout the past rainy season -- from May to September 1984 -- the Vietnamese enemy brought in 24,400 reinforcement soldiers to Kampuchea. The Vietnamese also brought in many artillery pieces, tanks, and tens of thousands of metric tons of ammunition. They are also continuing to bring in more of these through Kompong Som and Phnom Penh ports. 2) During a short period since early October, the Vietnamese enemy has sent almost 300 truckloads of fresh troops from Vietnam to western Kampuchea. 3) The Vietnamese enemy has increased the use of planes. The Vietnamese have been using MIG-21's, Antonov-12's, and Antonov-26's to savagely strafe and bomb the Kampuchean people's villages in Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear Provinces. Between September and October in particular, the Vietnamese have increased the use of aircraft more than ever before.

All this clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors: 1) Have not withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea. As for their words on the so-called troop withdrawal, it concerns only the withdrawal of exhausted, wounded, and sick soldiers so that they can rest and recover. They even rest in eastern Kampuchea and not in Vietnam. 2) The truth is that the Vietnamese enemy has sent in a lot of reinforcements and weapons to Kampuchea. Therefore, Nguyen Co Thach's repeated statements on resolving the Kampuchean problem and so-called troop withdrawals were just lies in an attempt to deceive and dupe international opinion and to prolong the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. In fact, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are continuing to send reinforcements and war materiel to carry on their war of aggression to exterminate the Kampuchean race and to continue their occupation of Kampuchea. World opinion is well aware that the Vietnamese enemy has categorically rejected the UN resolutions which demand that it withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea. 14 October 1984

THAI 'FARCE' TO WIN UN COUNCIL SEAT VIEWED

BK161201 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

["Talk": "The Thai Side's Grass-Covering-Dog's Dung Campaign for Election"]

[Text] At the current 39th UN General Assembly Session, Thailand has tried to drum up support for its campaign to be elected to the UN Security Council. However, it campaigned in the bizarre way of using grass to cover dog's dung. That is: It is trying to cover up its own misdeed.

It is only natural that a country representing a region or a continent in this world body must be one that has made significant contributions to safeguarding international peace and security. Generally speaking, such a country must meet the exact conditions stipulated in the UN Charter, particularly in Paragraph 1, Article 23, Part 5, on the UN Security Council so that other countries can trust and support it. But while pretending to popularize its image as a country with a clean record, Thailand should realize that its actual image has been stained with a dirty record.

How can its image not be stained? At present, all peace-loving people are condemning Thailand because they have come to see clearly that Thailand has sent troops arrogantly and openly to commit aggression against and to occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Several countries have unmasked and condemned Thailand's true nature of expansionism and hegemonism. As a result, Thailand has become extremely worried that it will receive no support in its bid to become a member of the UN Security Council. In addition, the election for the UN Security Council has been approaching. Therefore, it is necessary that Thailand hurriedly stage a farce using a new tactic to draw sympathy from other countries. It has purported to be a true peace-lover, so it has repeatedly declared that it would withdraw troops from the three Lao villages. However, it is pitiful that its farce has been fully known by everyone as a lie drawn up to cover the Thai side's depravity. This farce has been clearly explained in the speech made by Phoun Sipaseut at the UN General Assembly in the past few days.

The Lao people as well as the people of the world fully understand the development of the situation at the three Lao villages illegally occupied by Thai troops. No matter how many excuses the Thai side has made about the villages, no one will believe them. This is because every time the Thai side says that it plans to withdraw its troops from the three villages, it actually sends reinforcements and additional weapons and steps up its crimes against the local Lao inhabitants. Therefore, it can be said that the tricky statement made by Sitthi Sawetsila at the 39th UN General Assembly Session on 2 October that Thailand would withdraw its troops from the three Lao villages is a mere propaganda campaign to fool world public opinion and to draw sympathy from other countries.

If the Thai side sincerely wants to withdraw its troops from the three Lao villages, it should announce a definite timetable for the withdrawal to begin and to be completed. This is because after the completion of the withdrawal, the Thai side must return the Lao inhabitants whom they have herded into Thailand to their native villages, pay compensation to the inhabitants of the three villages for any damages it has caused to them, and return the situation in the villages to normal as it was before 6 June 1984.

THAI 'FORCED EVACUATION' OF VILLAGERS CONDEMNED

BK161219 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Resolutely and Solemnly Condemn the New Crime Committed by the Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries Against the Inhabitants in the Three Lao Villages"]

[Text] Over the past few days, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have launched a new military operation by deploying its troops to force the majority of the people in the three occupied Lao villages to evacuate to Thailand. At the same time, they have also plundered the people's property. This is the most serious crime ever committed by the pan-Thai expansionists since they have occupied the three Lao villages as instructed by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

The cruel and barbarous act of the pan-Thai expansionists have unprecedentedly angered the entire Lao people. Let us recall the numerous towering crimes committed by the Siamese expansionists during the period of 115 years of their aggression and occupation of the Lan Xang Kingdom between 1778 and 1893. During that period, they launched several attacks against the capital of Vientiane, killing and wounding tens of thousands of Lao people, plundering the people's property, and forcing tens of thousands of Lao inhabitants to serve as their slaves in Bangkok.

To cover up their new notorious crime, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have claimed that the Lao inhabitants in the three villages voluntarily evacuated and followed the Thai troops because the people were afraid of Lao artillery shells which might be lobbed against the villages. Moreover, they even shamelessly said: Thailand will not reject assistance from any international organization and is ready to allow such an organization to observe the presence of these people, and so forth. Nevertheless, the condemnation made by scores of villagers who had escaped from the encirclement of the Thai troops and fled to Paklai District town has clearly exposed the notorious and barbarous crime and the dangerous scheme of the Thai ultrarightists.

How dare they say that the inhabitants of the three villages voluntarily evacuated to follow the Thai troops? These people were born in and have been so much emotionally attached to native villages and rice fields. The inhabitants would never voluntarily emigrate to localities other than their birthplace and the areas where the people have earned their living for so long. The villagers must have been forced by the Thai troops to leave the native land.

The Thai side has repeatedly said that the inhabitants were afraid of Lao artillery bombardments. No one will ever fall for such a deceitful statement, because it is well known that since the Thai troops began their occupation of the three Lao villages, the Lao Government and people have firmly adhered to the principle of settling this problem in a peaceful manner and have exercised extreme restraint, including the avoidance of the use of force, to mete out suitable punishment against the Thai troops for their serious crimes. The reason they have forced the people in the three villages to evacuate to Thailand is to later make them refugees so that they can call on international organizations to give them assistance in feeding the displaced Lao people with a view to avoiding their own responsibilities. In addition, they also plan to use these Lao citizens as their cannonfodder and a tool serving their policy of aggression and expansionism against the LPDR.

The other several hundred Lao villagers they forced to move to Thailand several months ago have been trained and indoctrinated by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to switch their faith to the Thai side. Thai military Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek openly said that these people must fight to defend the three villages because they belong to Thailand.

In implementing the scheme to force the people to evacuate from the three villages and to completely plunder their property and destroy their dwellings, rice fields, and orchards, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles hope to turn the area into a no man's land so that they can cooperate with the exiled Lao reactionaries they have smuggled in to conveniently control and patrol the terrain and to use it as a springboard to carry out a long-term opposition against the LPDR. The Lao people resolutely condemn the afore-mentioned crime of the Thai ultrarightists, and call on all sensible-minded and peace- and justice-loving people in the world to strongly denounce and to contribute to checking their criminal act.

The Lao people resolutely demand that the Thai ultrarightists immediately, completely, and unconditionally withdraw the Thai troops and all forces from the three Lao villages; return to native villages the people they have forced to evacuate to Thailand; pay compensation for all losses they have inflicted on the local Lao inhabitants; and sincerely cooperate with the Lao side to settle the problem in a peaceful manner so as to restore the situation in this area to normal, as it was before 6 June 1984.

To continue following the defeated trail of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to commit new crimes against the Lao people, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles will be more hated and condemned by public opinion both at home and abroad, and will bear full responsibilities for all serious consequences arising from their action.

'ARTICLE' NOTES GROWING HANOI-VIENTIANE RELATIONS

BK151502 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 Oct 84

["Article": "The Brotherly Relations and Special Cooperation and Friendship Between Hanoi and Vientiane"]

[Text] The Lao and Vietnamese peoples as well as the residents of Hanoi and Vientiane have maintained friendly relations since time immemorial and have shared the same trenches and stood side by side in resisting the common enemies -- the imperialist aggressors -- to liberate their countries and to advance toward socialism.

After the liberation of Vientiane, the reciprocal brotherly relations between Hanoi and Vientiane, particularly since 1978, have been incessantly developed. The two municipalities of Hanoi and Vientiane have assisted each other in restoring and developing the economy and looking after the people's life.

During the period of 5 years from 1978 to 1983, Hanoi gave nongratis aid to Vientiane in 10 actual projects, including building and assembling a roof tile and brick factory capable of turning out 5 million bricks and 2 million roof tiles per year, assembling a sugar refinery in Hatsaifong District capable of refining 10 metric tons of sugar cane per day, modifying textile looms at the garment factory at Phon Sa-at and the Phontong handicraft cooperative, installing a textile patterning machine at the Khounta production plant in the garment factory at Phon Sa-at, assembling a chalk-producing factory, assembling machines for the farm implements factory, providing technical assistance to the Lao Viang distillery in producing orange juice whiskey, assisting the coffee-processing factory in producing coffee liquor, and providing technical assistance to operate kilns at a pottery factory.

In addition, Hanoi also helped train an estimated 120 Lao economic technicians and management cadres sent by Vientiane to receive training in Hanoi each year. Hanoi provided accommodations to four groups of cadres who were sent there to recuperate and to receive medical treatment. The two municipalities exchanged several delegations on study trips to exchange experiences. Hanoi also assigned a number of experts and technical workers to come to Vientiane to help carry out work here.

Under the beacon of the resolutions adopted by the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, since the beginning of 1984 the brotherly relations between Hanoi and Vientiane have entered a new stage of multi-faceted cooperation which has been marked by a joint memorandum on 2-year cooperation projects for 1984 and 1985, signed by the chairman of the two municipal administrative committees on 4 March 1984. According to the memorandum, the two sides are to carry out joint projects for 1984 and 1985 as follows: Hanoi is to render technical assistance to 18 projects in the agricultural, industrial, public health, loudspeaker systems installation, and trading fields to Vientiane.

In the agricultural field, the two municipalities will cooperate in mapping out a consolidated plan to divide agricultural zones in the outskirts of Vientiane Municipality, to build an irrigation project capable of irrigating 1,000 hectares of farm land, to work on an experimental project to produce better rice strains, and to build an assembly plant for producing and repairing trailers.

In the industrial field, the two cities will continue assembling additional tools for the second stage of the farm implements factory; setting up a coal-mining unit, a glass production unit, a paper production unit, the Saithani sugar refinery, a 90-proof liquor distillery, an ice factory, a lamp production unit, and [words indistinct]; and assembling and providing technical assistance to a project to produce floor tiles.

In the public health field, Hanoi is to help build a medical research laboratory and a pharmaceutical factory for herbal medicine. Hanoi is also to provide technical assistance to the project to install loudspeaker systems in Vientiane.

In the trading field, Hanoi will help in designing and building a place for Vientiane to set up a foreign exchange service. As for trade transactions between the two cities, Hanoi will accept imported goods for Vientiane without charging any interest. This means that it charges no profits from Vientiane. Hanoi will send its goods to Vientiane on a pay-later basis.

The two cities have agreed to conduct a joint study on woodcarving, patterned textile fabrics, and tobacco production. Hanoi will continue to send its experts to help Vientiane carry out its work; to provide accommodations to Lao cadres who are under medical treatment in Hanoi; to train Lao cadres who are workers, primarily in Vientiane itself; and to exchange municipal cadres with Vientiane so that they can study from each other in all kinds of work.

A new step in the development of Hanoi-Vientiane relations and cooperation clearly displays the spirit of special friendship between the two municipalities, which is being consolidated and finely developed with every passing day.

PHAO BOUNNAPHON INTERVIEWED ON TRANSPORT

BK151012 Vientiane Domestic Service In Lao 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Interview with Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of transport and Post Office, by national radio correspondent -- recorded, no date given]

[Text] [Phao Bounnaphon] Communications, transport, and postal work plans an important role in national defense and socialist construction in our country. As stipulated in the resolution of the third party congress, the communications and transport branch is a spearhead branch which is important not only to the economy and people's living conditions, but also to national defense, politics, and culture. In the years to come, there should be plans to assign the localities and grass-roots level to join efforts with the central government in constructing communications systems and upgrading roads linking all villages, districts, and provinces together and eventually getting communication lines running throughout the country.

For this reason, since the liberation of the country the party Central Committee and the government have made use of funds and other means to carry out this work and have implemented the policy of the state and people working together to build and repair roads, relying on the overall strength of the country, our spirit of self-reliance, and the assistance of various fraternal socialist countries, including Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, various friendly countries, and international organizations.

Over the past 8 or 9 years, we have repaired and maintained more than 2,400 km of national highways, thus ensuring normal communications during 2 seasons. Some 1,800 km of roads have been raised and rebuilt, of which 295 km have been asphalted. Some nine major bridges have been built on Routes 9, 6, 7, and 13. While expanding land communication lines, we have paid attention to restoring waterway communications, improved navigation along the Mekong River from the north to the south and along the Nam Ou River, and built many new harbors, such as those at Keng Kabao, KM marker No 4 [in Vientiane Province], Pak Beng, and Luang Prabang.

Land and waterway transportation has been organized and has rapidly developed. Transportation facilities have increased between 6 and 8 percent each year and are capable of transporting on land over 200,000 metric tons of state goods a year and 15,000 metric tons of goods a year through waterways. The transportation of passengers has also developed, employing basic means in coordination with the modern ones. State transportation covers 65 percent of the national transportation.

The postal and telegraph work has been restored and developed, thus ensuring normal communications and contacts between the central government and provincial offices and major districts throughout the country as well as normal contacts with foreign countries. Some 85 percent of all districts have had telegraph services, while post offices have been set up in 65 percent of the districts. A land satellite station has been constructed for communicating with foreign countries. This is a new step in the postal and telegraph work.

The initial achievements in consolidating, building, and developing the transport, communications, and postal work in accordance with the party's line and policy constitute a contribution to building material and technical bases for socialist construction, for serving production, such as in agriculture, forestry, and goods circulation and distribution, and for improving the people's living conditions.

Nevertheless, we are still entrusted with a heavy task -- to fulfill the resolution of the third party congress. This is due to the fact that major national highways have not yet been able to effectively ensure the transportation of goods in great volume, that highways and bridges have been damaged and have not been effectively repaired and maintained, that roads in some provinces remain unconnected with many districts, and that many roads have not yet been repaired, thus making traveling difficult. The management and maintenance of roads are generally not yet positive. Many offices, state organizations, collective organizations, cadres, and people have not taken the initiative in maintaining and repairing roads. Some of them continue to use damaged roads and bridges. The transformation of private transport sectors remains ineffective.

Therefore, in the immediate and distant future we are still required to understand profoundly the party line and policies, firmly grasp the system of proletarian dictatorship, promote and develop the people's right to collective mastery, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions in the communications, transportation, and postal work, and strive to fulfill the objective of the third party congress -- that is, to build working systems of communications, transportation, and postal services that work smoothly from the central down to the local level and to ensure access to the sea in the eastern direction.

[Correspondent] What is your opinion on the resolution of the sixth plenum of the third party Central Committee session, and what is your plan or detailed methods to implement the work under your responsibility?

[Phao Bounnaphon] The resolution of the sixth plenum of the third party Central Committee session correctly evaluates and analyzes the world situation, the situation in Southeast Asia, and the situation in our country. In defending the country we have smashed in one step the schemes and dark activities of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. We have seen clearly that the Beijing reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have not yet given up their dark schemes opposing and sabotaging our revolution.

The reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, supported and encouraged by the Chinese expansionists, have attacked and openly seized three Lao villages, thus violating Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity and challenging the Lao people as well as the peace-loving people in the world, particularly the three Indochinese peoples. This calls on us to understand clearly the complexity, fierceness, inflexibility, and urgency of the struggle between us and the enemy so as to defeat this scheme.

The resolution of the sixth plenum reaffirms the correctness of the party's line and policies in leading our country to advance toward socialism and indicates the need for everyone to understand more profoundly the line of socialist revolution, particularly the line of building, developing, and managing the economy. The resolution also lays down the direction for modifying economic management mechanisms and strengthening the party leadership in order to fulfill the 1984 and 1985 plans and the Second 5-Year Plan. The resolution serves as a beacon illuminating the path for us in effectively carrying out the party's political tasks.

To translate into reality the resolution of the sixth plenum in the communications, transportation, and postal spheres, first of all, cadres, party members, workers, and state employees must firmly grasp the spirit and content of this resolution.

In the immediate future, we must understand the portions on the modification of economic management mechanisms in the Ministry of Transport and Post Office so that our communications, transportation, and postal branch can contribute to boosting production, for example, agricultural and forestry production. We must modify the circulation and distribution of goods, strive to fulfill the 1984 plan and the first 5-year plan, and score achievements to welcome our two historical days -- the 30th anniversary of the founding of the LPRP and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION VISITS SOCIALIST COUNTRIES -- Vientiane, October 11 (KPL) -- A Lao delegation led by Son Khamvanvongsa, acting-chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television, left here yesterday to visit the Soviet Union, the GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic. The Lao delegation is to sign separate agreements on radio and television cooperation with the above socialist countries. Seeing the delegation off at the Wattai Airport were Sopha Khotphouthon, acting head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC, Counteng Vongsai, deputy chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and TV. Ambassadors of the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and the counsellor of the Soviet Embassy to Laos were also present at the airport. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 11 Oct BK]

EDUCATION DELEGATION TO USSR -- Vientiane, October 11 (KPL) -- A Lao educational delegation led by its minister Bountiam Phitsamai, left here yesterday to attend the 11th conference of the state organs concerning the vocational training of the socialist countries scheduled to be held in Moscow from Oct. 16-18. The conference will discuss matters of political ideology and moral education in vocational schools of the socialist countries. B. Phitsamai was seen off at the airport by Deputy-Minister of Education Khamphong Phanvongsa, and the Soviet Embassy counselor. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

PEACE DELEGATION VISITS USSR -- Vientiane, October 13 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations led by Khammon Phonkeo, member of the committee, left here yesterday for Moscow to attend a conference of the peace committees of socialist countries which will be held there from October 15 to 17. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Savang Chanthepha, vice-president of the said committee, and other senior officials. The counselor of the Soviet Embassy to Laos was also present at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 13 Oct 84 BK]

528 KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES 'REPATRIATED' 14 OCT

BK160115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Prachin Buri -- All 528 Kampuchean refugees who fled to Thailand early last week were sent back to Kampuchea on Sunday night, the military reported yesterday. The refugees, mostly women and children, crossed the border at Ban Saraphi in Tambon Tha Phrik of Aranyaphrathet District after successfully evading Khmer Rouge guerrillas between October 9-11, the military report said.

The refugees asked for permission from the Thai authorities to stay on in Thailand or be sent to any refugee camp. This group of Kampucheans claimed they fled from the Khmer Rouge because they had been mistreated by the guerrillas who had cut their flood rations in half.

All the refugees, who had been temporarily sheltered at Wat Saraphi while a decision on what to do with them was taken, were repatriated to Kampuchean territory opposite Ban Nong Chan in Ta Phraya District on Sunday night, the report said. The refugees were told that the Thai Government no longer followed a policy of allowing Kampuchean refugees to take shelter in Thailand.

VOFA SAYS VIETNAMESE MAKE VOLUNTARY DONATIONS

BK150423 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1230 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] A number of Vietnamese residents in Thailand recently collected a sum of money and turned it over to the Thai authorities for use in defending and maintaining security and stability at the Thai-Kampuchean border. This was intended as a show of gratitude on the part of the Vietnamese to the Thai people and authorities for their humanitarianism in allowing them to live peacefully for the past several decades in Thailand, the country of golden temples and the Emerald Buddha.

As a matter of fact, all the Vietnamese currently residing in Thailand are aliens who have entered the country illegally. The Thai authorities, however, have considered issuing them with identification cards, a task to be carried out in different phases because several factors have to be taken into consideration, such as the length of residence and the good behavior of each individual, and so forth.

The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN, however, has distorted the truth about the issuance of these identification cards, claiming that it is related to the above-mentioned fund raising activities by the Vietnamese. This is aimed at tarnishing Thailand's reputation. It is crystal clear that, according to regulations, anyone wishing to collect money must inform the Thai authorities of the purposes of the fund drive so that potential donors may decide whether to contribute or not. Each time the Vietnamese refugees in Thailand collect money for the Thai authorities, they always do so voluntarily out of their generosity and not because of any pressure or coercion from any party.

GENERAL WANCHAI ON FOREIGN-TRAINED SEPARATISTS

BK160400 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Oct 84 p p 1, 2

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] The first group of about 100 southern separatists who have received military training in Libya and Syria recently sneaked back into the south, Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamngong told THE NATION yesterday.

Lt Gen Wanchai, in an interview in Hat Yai, said that the other separatists were expected to return to the south through the Thai-Malaysian frontier soon.

The Fourth Army Region will deploy its forces to block further entry by the separatist who had been trained for a few years in the two radical Arab countries, he said. Lt Gen Wanchai said that the new returnees made their presence felt with armed activities for the first time late last month in Sisakhon District of Narathiwat Province.

The separatists belong to the BRN [Barisan Revolusi Nasional] movement and the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO), according to the regional army commander. The group of foreign-trained separatists were believed to be responsible for the recent seizure of a school in Narathiwat. The school was burnt to the ground by the insurgents.

Chief of the Fourth Army Region's Civilian Affairs Lt Col Banchon Chawansin said that the strength of southern separatists operating now in the south was altogether estimated at about 340-420. The southern communist insurgents were estimated at about 750-850 men strong while the strength of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) is in the neighborhood of 1,350 and 1,550 men strong, according to the spokesman of the regional army. He said that CPM insurgents now composed the most active force of all the three banned insurgent movements and posed a bilateral problem between Thailand and Malaysia.

Lt Col Banchon said during the past fiscal year, government troops clashed 79 times with insurgents in the region, resulting in 321 communist guerrillas killed, 159 separatists killed and 36 CPM insurgents killed. Government troops also seized 126 jungle camps from the insurgents. The camps comprised 893 buildings, according to the spokesman who added that government troops also seized 85 weapons. He said that the influence of southern communist insurgents had diminished greatly, losing many strongholds and caches of weapons as well as food they had accumulated for years. The communist guerrillas now stood little chance, if any, of restoring their influence and launch a so-called civil war against the government, he added.

The Fourth Army Region would make use of the opportunity to put an end to the war and turn the south into a region of peace, he said. He added that the influence of the communist insurgents had shrunk as a result of 43 operations, known as Tak Sin plans, launched by the regional army.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will today preside over a ceremony to accept the surrender of 217 insurgents at the provincial hall of Pattani Province. The defectors comprise 93 PULO ex-members, 81 BRN ex-members, nine other separatists, four former communist insurgents and six BNPP (another separatist movement) [Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Patani] formermembers. The defectors gave up to authorities during the 1978-81 period. Thirteen more insurgents are also expected to surrender to the government without conditions attached today, according to local sources.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON AIR EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA

BK160714 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Thailand has accepted the proposal from Malaysia for their annual joint air exercise to continue, Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot reportedly said. He said it was one of three proposals Malaysia wanted to be discussed during the upcoming meeting of the general Thai-Malaysian border committee to be held in Kuala Lumpur of 25 October. Gen Sitthi also said Thailand will host the next joint air exercise to be known as Air Thamal IV.

ARMY CLASHES WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF MALAYA

BK151318 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Oct 84 p 32

[Text] Narathiwat -- An Army officer was killed and his subordinate seriously wounded in a clash with members of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] in this southern province yesterday afternoon, police reported. According to police, an Army patrol unit led by Capt Thaluangron Sethasuwan and Lt Chetsada Isra-akson spotted a group of CPM members in Village Group 5 in Sukhirin District and called on them to surrender. The insurgents refused and started firing at the patrolmen, killing Lt Chetsada on the spot and wounding Sgt Anek Manisi.

CABINET MEMBERS VISIT PREM AT HOME 16 OCT

BK161404 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] At about 1700 today Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun, several Cabinet ministers, including Police Lieutenant Chan Manutham, Suli Mahasanthana, and Kramon Thongthammachat, and several advisers to the prime minister visited Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. The prime minister exercised by walking with the visitors on the lawn in front of his residence. He was in high spirits and waved to newsmen covering his activities at his residence.

Kramon Thongthammachat informed newsmen after the visit that ordinary topics, such as the flooding in Bangkok, were discussed with the prime minister and the prime minister was informed about today's Cabinet meeting. He said any Cabinet member seeking consultations with the prime minister may do so from 1000-1100. Asked how soon the prime minister can resume normal duties, Kramon said the Cabinet wanted the prime minister to have complete rest so that he can regain as much strength as possible.

ARMY FILES LIBEL COUNTERCHARGE AGAINST PIYANAT

BK160949 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Oct 84 p 32

[Excerpts] Phitsanulok -- The Army has filed a counter-charge of alleged libel against Deputy House Speaker Piyanat Watcharaphon, police said today. The counter-charge, filed at Muang District Police Station yesterday, accused Mr Piyanat of insulting the Army as a whole and making an untrue statement that might cause misunderstandings among the public.

The Army's countercharge was filed by Provincial Army Circle Commander Col Thanom Watcharakup who reportedly said [he] had been empowered by Army Command-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to take legal action against Mr Piyanat. Col Thanom took Piyanat to task for the interview published in the THAI RAT and DAO SIAM newspapers on October 3, copies of which were forwarded to police. Such a statement by Piyanat was an insult against the Army as a whole, was totally untrue and might have caused misunderstanding of the Army among members of the public, Col Thanom said in the counter-charge.

Mr Sa-nga Watcharaphon, another Chat Thai MP for Si Sa Ket and Piyanat's father, reportedly said he did not see his son's statement as being libellous. However, he said he would not interfere with this matter although he had often warned his son against some of his action. "Some of his action may be correct, but not timely," he noted. Meanwhile, Mr Piyanat is said to be on a trip to Taiwan and is scheduled to return to Thailand next Thursday.

SRV ENVOY SPEAKS TO UN LEGAL COMMITTEE

OW161346 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] On October 1984, in his speech at UN Legal Committee's session which was discussing the special committee's annual report on making more effective the principle of not building violence in international relations, Vietnamese Ambassador Le Kim Chung reviewed the efforts and initiatives aimed to reduce the danger of a nuclear war and prevent the arms race and the commitments by various countries not to resort to violence in international relations.

He pointed out the imperialist and reactionary forces' responsibility for causing the current world tension. He voiced support for the Soviet Union's initiative to prevent militarization of outer space, especially the initiative related to signing a treaty on banning the use of force in outer space and from there against the earth, as well as the use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in mankind's interests. He also recalled Vietnam's proposal for signing agreements with China and ASEAN member countries on mutual nonaggression and peaceful coexistence.

NHAN DAN TERMS THAI TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'TRICK'

BK150544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0000 GMT 13 Oct 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 13 October]

[Text] The reactionary Thai authorities are still stubbornly occupying three villages of Paklai District in the Lao province of Sayaboury. This act of aggression by the Thai reactionaries has been condemned ever more indignantly by world opinion. Confused and forced to react passively, the Bangkok authorities have resorted to a cunning trick, announcing a troop withdrawal while performing blatantly crafty maneuvers in an attempt to continue their illegal occupation of the three Lao villages and to occupy other areas.

Commenting on this matter, in an article entitled: "Bangkok's Stubbornness and Craftiness," NHAN DAN stresses: Reality has shown how stubborn and crafty the Thai ultrarightists are. Their criminal actions are supported, aided, and defended by the Beijing reactionaries according to the joint Sino-Thai policy of hostility to the three Indochinese peoples. The Thai authorities' deceptive announcement of troop withdrawal, a trick designed to soothe public indignation and to win votes for Bangkok's bid for nonpermanent membership in the UN Security Council, is too shameless and awkward.

The Bangkok authorities must immediately withdraw their troops from the three Lao villages and stop forthwith their barbarous acts against the local population. This is a demand of justice and reason and of world opinion. Bangkok must bear responsibility for their wrongful actions and for the consequences arising therefrom. The road of continuing their hostile policy against Laos and the other Indochinese countries and persistently serving the schemes of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists will only lead to most unfortunate results for the Thai authorities' policy.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

OW122013 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 12 -- Seferdjeli Assa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic today called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The chairman had a cordial talk with the diplomat.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET PDY NATIONAL DAY

OW131936 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 13 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today extended their warmest greetings to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, on the 21st national day of his country (Oct. 14).

The congratulatory message was addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of National Assembly. It says: "As a comrade-in-arms of the Yemeni people, the Vietnamese people rejoice at the achievements recorded by the Yemen people over the past 21 years, and wish the fraternal Yemeni people, under the leadership of the Y.S.P. headed by you, still bigger successes in their revolutionary cause". The Vietnamese leaders wished for the constant development of the militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also sent a message of greetings to his Yemeni counterpart, 'Abd al-Aziz al-Dali.

COMMUNIQUE WARNS OF RICE CROP INSECT INFESTATION

BK111430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] According to a communique released by the Vegetation Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, harmful insects are now appearing in great numbers in the northern provinces, with larvae ravaging the early rice plantings. The area of rice affected by insects in Ha Bac is 1,500 hectares; in Hanoi as well, 1,500 hectares have been affected, with nearly 100 hectares being heavily ravaged.

Brown planthopper larvae are appearing in great numbers in the northern provinces with a density of 500-1,000 larvae per hectare. Recently in the Mekong Delta provinces, white leafhoppers destroyed as many as 5,000 hectares of rice while white leafhopper larvae of the first litter appeared in great numbers, resulting in silver blossoms on the rice plantings that are in the blossoming stage. Larvae are continuing to ravage late 10th-month rice and winter-spring rice seedlings in the Mekong Delta region. About 30,000 hectares have now been affected by these larvae.

In the days ahead in the northern provinces, army worm larvae will continue to appear and will damage the main 10th-month rice plantings, especially those in the localities recently hit by floods or waterlogging. Meanwhile, brown planthoppers will continue to appear in many localities along with 4-dot or 2-dot stemborers, rice blast, and ground beetles, thus affecting agricultural production.

In the southern provinces, brown planthoppers and white leafhoppers will continue causing damage to 10th-month rice and rice gall flies, leaf rollers, and leaf soldiers will continue ravaging winter-spring rice seedlings.

The vegetation protection department of the Ministry of Agriculture urges all localities to inspect their ricefields, spray insecticides wherever the infestation density is high, quickly harvest early 10th-month rice, and clean out the ricefields. The southern provinces, in particular, should spray insecticides in the area of 10th-month rice to eradicate brown planthoppers, white leafhoppers, and nematoda while observing the situation of insects and blight in the areas of winter-spring rice seedlings.

MORE ON HANOI'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi's Development Noted

OW151830 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 15 -- "A city of consumption, in the space of 30 years Hanoi has become a major industrial centre of the country," said Tran Tan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi party committee, at a recent grand meeting marking the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation (Oct. 10).

In his speech, Tran Tan, who is also vice chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, let it be known that by the end of 1983, Hanoi already had 266 industrial establishments employing more than 100,000 workers, and 430 small industrial and handicraft cooperatives employing nearly 130,000 workers. The 1983 gross value of Hanoi industrial production (including handicrafts) was 38 times the figure in 1955.

In agriculture, rice yield on the capital's outskirts has since 1970 exceeded five tons per hectare in a year. The figure for 1983 was 5.7 tons. This is due primarily to the quick broadening of the irrigation and drainage systems.

Tran Tan added that in the first nine months of 1984, the output value of the industry, small industries and handicrafts was up by 13.6 percent compared with the same period last year; and fifty of the agricultural cooperatives produced four tons per hectare in the winter-spring crop alone.

In the past thirty years, Hanoi has also made remarkable progress in culture, education and health care. Nearly one century of the colonial rule left Hanoi with barely two colleges, 96 primary schools and four secondary schools, and a population overwhelmingly illiterate. Today the city has 31 universities and colleges, nearly 100 research institutes, 32 vocational secondary schools and 42 technical schools, graduating thousands of cadres and skilled workers each year. Illiteracy was eradicated as early as 1958, four years after liberation. At present, basic education is being universalized and all the youth and public servants have completed secondary or higher education. From having a single library with 90,000 titles in 1954 Hanoi now has 21 libraries with 450,000 titles (not counting the scientific libraries and book-shelves at the villages and wards). Most of the districts, public offices and enterprises now have general consulting rooms and all villages and economic establishments have medical stations and dispensaries to treat common diseases.

Moscow Observance Noted

OW121241 Hanoi VNA in English 0840 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 11 -- A meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation was jointly held in Moscow on Tuesday by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (USSFCRFC) and the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Association (UVFA).

It was attended by Major General A.L. Mamayev, vice president of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Association, leading officials of the USSFCRFC and the UVFA, and representatives of mass organizations. Addressing the audience, Major General A.L. Mamayev recalled the brilliant exploits of the Hanoi Armed Forces and people during the wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists.

He strongly condemned China's armed provocations against the Vietnamese people and stressed that the UVFA "supports the Vietnamese people's just resistance to the Chinese expansionists".

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, he said, fully support the constructive foreign policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which are striving for the settlement of outstanding differences in Southeast Asia through negotiation.

NHAN DAN Marks Anniversary

BK121110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[NHAN DAN 10 October editorial: "Be as Worthy as the Capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam"]

[Text] Today the Vietnamese people in Hanoi and throughout the country celebrate their major holiday commemorating the 30th liberation anniversary of their beloved capital. Thang Long, Dong Do, and Hanoi are historic names in our nation's history, names that always reverberated as various epics. Hanoi -- the first cradle of the Communist Party chapter in our country, the training base for various mass revolutionary movements under the leadership of our party, the moving force behind the August 1945 extraordinary and creative general uprising, and the fierce battlefield against foreign aggressors in late 1946 -- has lived through years of seething and glorious events.

Over the past 30 years through its advancing path, Hanoi has had various brilliant achievements. It has undergone difficult and arduous times, while carrying out transformation, construction, labor productivity, and combat tasks, thereby symbolizing the spirit of collective mastery, staunch impetus, and the heroic character of our nation. Hanoi has also been the capital of human dignity. Each footpath, street corner, and completed project in Hanoi today were built by the flesh and bone of the people of Hanoi, who manned weapons against and fired rockets on all kinds of U.S. aircraft, and who heroically defended the capital, thereby contributing to the great victorious liberation of the nation.

Hanoi, recipient of the Gold Star Order, is the heart of the whole country. It is the focal point of our pride and confidence. This glory is attributed to the party organization, compatriots, and combatants of the capital, the capital of abundant revolutionary tradition where many glorious armed exploits were carried out.

Hanoi has developed step by step from a city of consumers into a major industrial center of our country, with many major industrial complexes, hundreds of heavy industry and consumer goods industry enterprises, and hundreds of handicraft and small industry cooperatives. Hanoi has been able to produce equipment for various state-run economic branches, consumer goods, and goods for export. Many major and modern projects and millions of square meters of housing space have been built. Agriculture in outlying districts has been strengthened, especially the material and technical bases, thereby helping them to carry out intensive and crop-specializing farming methods and helping them to gradually develop comprehensively. Substantial achievements have also been made in culture, education, health work and scientific and technical research. The number of schools and students have multiplied a dozen times over previous years.

Over the past year and more, carrying out direct advice given by the party Central Committee Political Bureau and illuminated by resolutions of party Central Committee plenums -- especially the sixth party Central Committee plenum -- the capital's revolutionary movement has made new progress.

Party cadres and members and the working people have advanced remarkably. They have enhanced awareness and corrected their views on the socialist revolution, the initial path of the transitional period, the struggle between the two paths, and the new managerial mechanism using planning as a nucleus in close association with economic accounting. They have also correctly understood socialist business, thereby contributing to the development of dynamism and creativity of grassroots units and localities.

Continuing to make all city wards and villages stable and strong in the direction of promoting the working people's right to collective mastery, Hanoi is motivating and organizing its citizens to coordinate with the state in reorganizing production, transforming and managing the market, restoring order in distribution and circulation, combining industrial development closely with agricultural development, satisfactorily organizing material and spiritual life, and building numerous public utility projects.

The initial change brought about by Hanoi is a precious one, as it has paved the way for its citizens to develop their dynamism and demonstrate their determination to promote their revolutionary traditions and fine quality.

Making Hanoi a leading political, economic, cultural, and scientific and technical center of our entire country, as well as a city symbolizing our socialist system and serving as a pillar of our revolutionary undertaking, is a tremendous task. This is also an extremely glorious but difficult, struggle for the Hanoi party organization and people.

Hanoi is confronting pressing problems of everyday life. These include the need to further stabilize the livelihood of its people, especially its workers, civil servants, and armed forces; to urgently rearrange and accelerate production and construction in the municipal area; to consolidate and perfect socialist production relations; to restore socialist order in the field of distribution and circulation to contribute actively to the stabilization and management of the market throughout the country; to firmly ensure political security and social order and safety; to struggle resolutely against the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists; to shape and maintain in healthy and civilized socialist lifestyle; and to resolutely eliminate all reactionary and decadent cultural materials and superstition.

By thoroughly understanding the party's policies and enhancing its receptiveness of the new; by promptly grasping the needs and aspirations of the masses to truly create a mass revolutionary movement; and by ensuring close coordination, cooperation, and integration with all sectors and organs at the central level and with all provinces, cities, and special zones throughout the country to muster a combined strength, our capital will be able to develop its great advantages and capabilities in order to constantly advance its revolutionary undertaking.

With their new outlook and their new changes, and by understanding ever more distinctly their responsibilities, the Hanoi party organization and people will certainly be able to fulfill their glorious duty: to make Hanoi worthy of being the capital of the SRV, which, for its own benefit and the benefit of the entire country, must be stable and strong in every way. This is intended to contribute actively to the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN ON RESTORING TIES WITH NORTH KOREA

BK160904 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has said Australia will not restore diplomatic relations with North Korea until it promises to cease all hostile action against South Korea. Mr Hayden said today the isolationist policies of North Korea and the terrorist bomb attack on members of the South Korean Government last year caused fears that the North would take further bold actions. Mr Hayden said the Australian Government believed North Korea would eventually have to form a wider relationship with its region. This should start with dialogue with South Korea to reduce tensions on the peninsula. Mr Hayden added that any conflict in Korea would inevitably draw in the interests of all powers in the region, which made more cooperation between the two Koreas essential.

AFP: URANIUM SHIPMENTS TO FRANCE SUSPENDED

NC141030 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Canberra, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Australia has suspended uranium shipments to France for two years, it was announced today. The Australian Government has agreed to buy the uranium that Queensland Mines Ltd (QML) had contracted to sell to France, Federal Resources and Energy Minister Senator Peter Walsh said. Australia has banned uranium sales to France in protest against French nuclear testing in the Pacific region.

Mr Walsh said that QML and French power utility Electricite de France had agreed to defer eight quarterly shipments due to start this month. If the ban on uranium sales to France were lifted, QML would be obliged to repurchase the uranium from the federal government. The 100 tonnes of uranium ore due to be shipped to France this month are estimated to be worth around seven million Australian dollars (over six million U.S. dollars). The contract between QML and Electricite de France was for 1,800 tonnes, with delivery dates up to 1988.

PARLIAMENT TOLD OF WEAKNESS IN DEFENSE STRATEGY

BK121435 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] A federal parliamentary committee says it does not believe that Australia's defense forces can meet low-level threats to Australia's security in a timely and effective way. In a report tabled in Parliament, the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense had given a pessimistic assessment of Australia's defense capability.

The report says Australia should change its present emphasis on military strategy from reacting to threats as they emerge to controlling what it calls a (?threat) environment. The chairman of the committee, Mr Manfred Cross, said the problem had been caused by successive federal governments reducing the resources available to Australian defense forces. Mr Cross says governments have to realize that the only way to improve Australia's defense capability is to spend more money. The defense minister, Mr Scholes, says the government is not embarrassed by the report. He said some weaknesses had been caused by Australia's commitment of helicopters in what he called operational capacity to the Middle East.

DRAFT TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

BK111504 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Indonesia and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a draft protocol on the promotion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The signing was conducted by Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana and the chairman of Soviet State Committee for Foreign Trade Relations, Kachanov, representing their respective countries. Both sides believe that by signing the draft agreement there will be many opportunities to further increase trade volume. Both sides noted that current Indonesian exports to the Soviet Union are still less than 1 percent of the country's nonoil, nongas export volume, while Soviet exports to Indonesia so far are still of a very small volume. For this reason, each country will take steps to further promote bilateral trade relations. Both the Indonesian and the Soviet delegations believe that the role of sea transportation is very important in promoting trade and economic relations between the two countries.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES PNG, VIETNAM, EAST EUROPE

BK151102 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Indonesia and Papua New Guinea have reached an agreement on the repatriation of Irian Jaya's border crossers who are now living in Papua New Guinea. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today that the agreement was signed in New York, and an Indonesian verification team is expected to leave for Papua New Guinea soon to process the repatriation of the border crossers. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is speaking to newsmen after reporting to President Suharto on the results of his recent visit to Canada and attending the UN General Assembly session in New York. He also told newsmen that Indonesia and Papua New Guinea have approved to replace basic agreements on border problems, which were signed in 1979. For that purpose, a delegation of Papua New Guinea is expected to arrive in Jakarta soon for talks on new agreements before the two foreign ministers, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, sign the 1984 basic agreements.

On his talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Co Thach in New York, Minister Mokhtar says that Vietnam has no new proposals for the solution of the Kampuchean issue.

On trade relations between Indonesia and East European countries, the minister views the improving relations should be materialized in the form of increasing export.

AUSTRIAN TRADE MISSION CHIEF MEETS WITH SUHARTO

BK131610 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Austria is willing to channel Indonesia's intention to upgrade trade relations with the Eastern European countries. The chairman of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Rudolf Sallinger said this to newsmen after meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential building today. He said that while politically Austria is a Western country, geographically it is located along the borders of Eastern European countries. Austria's experience in trade relations with those countries is extensive. According to Sallinger, some 200 members of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce and Industry who possess a great deal of experience in trade relations with Eastern European countries are ready to exchange experiences with Indonesian businessmen.

Sallinger, who visited Indonesia 15 years ago and met with President Suharto in Vienna in 1972, expressed his high appreciation of the national development being implemented in Indonesia.

AMBASSADOR MARPAUNG VIEWS TIES WITH AUSTRALIA

BK121349 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Oct 84 p 8

[By Lim Say Boon, Melbourne reporter]

[Text] Melbourne, Thurs. -- The Indonesian Ambassador to Australia, Mr August Marpaung, has said that Australia's ties with his country are important ingredients in its relations with ASEAN. Mr Marpaung told THE STRAITS TIMES that Australia's attitude to Indonesia's border problem with Papua New Guinea (PNG) was an issue that would affect bilateral relations.

Without being specific on whether he considered the issue as among the ingredients in Australia's relations with ASEAN, he said the Australian media had in the past not given the Indonesians a fair hearing on their problems with rebels on the Irian Jaya-PNG border. Mr Marpaung said he was more concerned about the danger of this issue than the recent resolution adopted by the Australian Labour Party national conference which was critical of Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor. The East Timor issue was one "that'll fade away with time" because "this will not stand in the way of cooperation between Australia and Indonesia," he said. "Basically, it's their right to recognise it or not. We cannot force them to recognise it," he added. He said the danger of problems arising from the situation at the Irian Jaya-PNG border exists "even though the (Australian) government has said it does not want to interfere in the problems between the two countries (Indonesia and PNG)..." Pressure groups in Australia, he stressed, could convince their government "to do something about it." He accused the Australian media of reporting the Irian Jaya-PNG border problems as if Indonesia was ignoring complaints from PNG. "They (Australian journalists) have been more or less siding with PNG," he said.

He said that good relations with Indonesia was not a "pre-requisite" for Australia's ties with ASEAN. But he stressed that Australia could not afford in practice to ignore Indonesia's size, population and strategic location in its relations with the ASEAN region. "I believe that Indonesia-Australian relations are very important ingredients for the relationship between Australia and ASEAN. Therefore, they cannot be separated from one another," he said.

BRIEFS

TASS, ANTARA SIGN AGREEMENT -- Indonesia's ANTARA and the Soviet Union's TASS news agencies have agreed to exchange photographs for dissemination to the mass media in their respective countries. The two news agencies have also agreed to forge further cooperation with news agencies grouped in the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies in an effort to realize a new international order of information and communication. Those agreements were listed in a joint statement issued at the end of the visit to the Soviet Union by Tranggono, general manager of ANTARA. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Tranggono, who was accompanied by Ismail Albanjar, an ANTARA editor, also held talks with the TASS officials on topics of mutual interest. [Text]
[Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Oct 84 BK]

MALAYSIAPRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK141119 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Oct 84 pp 12, 13

["Full Text" of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed's Address at the 39th UN General Assembly on 10 October]

[Excerpts] Mr President, it is with special pleasure that I greet you, a distinguished son of Zambia and of Africa, as president of the General Assembly, and offer you my warmest felicitations on your unanimous election.

For far too long the United Nations has been abused, denigrated and ignored. For far too long now we have been hearing about the so-called tyranny and irresponsibility of the majority, about waste and "paper" resolutions and double standards.

We all know that the United Nations is not without fault. But in the face of ignorance and bigotry, of myths and falsehoods, we must continue to proclaim our faith in what the UN at its best stands for -- a world which is secure for all, just for all, prosperous for all and humane for all. In the meantime, in the economic as in the political field, the United Nations continues to be ignored.

Indeed we witness something even more negative: namely, the threat to withdraw from certain UN agencies. Unhappy about the direction and the leadership of these agencies, these threats are sometimes made under the guise of management or budgetary concerns.

To that I wish to respond: We, the small and the poor, also pay. What we contribute may not be much but in terms of our own budgets they are substantial -- indeed sometimes even more substantial than the contributions of the big nations.

We do not like to see anyone squandering our money any more than the rich do. But what we would like to see is not savings through the destruction of the agencies but a thorough overhaul of the system to ensure that it is cost-effective and serves the agreed objectives.

Undermining the agencies is definitely not the way to tackle the problem. And so, let us all say: Enough of this short-sightedness. Enough of cynicism. Enough of distortions and falsehoods.

The fact is that the further development of the United Nations depends, first and foremost, on the attitude of the major powers. It is they, more than anyone else, who are in a position to decide the future of this organisation. This is because the major powers cannot be ignored. The resolutions of the United Nations can be ignored -- as they have been. The weak, developing countries can be ignored -- as they have constantly been.

The question then is: Do the major powers want the United Nations to become what it can become -- a centre for resolving conflicting interests and a catalyst for peaceful change -- or will they abandon it because they can no longer manipulate it? But, of course, the responsibility is not theirs alone. The smaller nations are disillusioned at the ineffectiveness of the United Nations, which has been paralysed on so many issues because the major powers have prevented effective action.

But Malaysia has always believed that just as the major powers must avoid alienating the smaller countries by their obstructive policies, so also the smaller countries must prevent the alienation of the major powers from this organisation through the wholesale imposition of decisions by majority vote.

Mr. President, may I turn now to another subject of equal importance to contemporary international and human relations. I refer to the misunderstanding which is so prevalent in the Western world, fed by deliberate distortions by interested parties about what is happening in the Islamic world.

The fact is that there is a resurgence of faith in the Islamic world as well as among other religions. Do not allow yourselves to be manipulated to fear this resurgence or, even by the word "fundamentalist" which has triggered so many ancient suspicions and prejudices.

Yes, we are the Islamic "fundamentalists" because we believe in the fundamentals of Islam -- in peace, tolerance and justice -- and, yes, there are extremists, just as there are extremists everywhere in every religion and in every phase of history.

Surely no one can deny that there have been historically aberrations in all religions and it is plain prejudice or deliberate distortion to allow these aberrations to determine our perception and our judgement.

Let us ask ourselves: Would it be fair to judge Christianity by the excesses of the Spanish Inquisition or by the obscenity of apartheid or Nazism? Would it be fair to judge Judaism by the perversities that political Zionism represents?

The answer is self-evident. The current revolution in Islam deserves to be judged fairly and objectively. I do not deny that violence and injustice and much which is against universal good values, have been perpetrated in the name of Islam. But the concentration on these aspects which, I repeat, are typical aberrations in any historical movement, to the exclusion of all others which are true and good, does harm to the world.

It leads to misunderstanding, fuels suspicions and reinforces prejudices to the detriment of us all.

Mr. President, I would like to turn now to economic issues, and here my theme is consistency and fairness. For a long time, the banner of free trade was held high and the colonies of the metropolitan powers were vigorously taught the virtues of free trade. At that time, and for years after our independence, we could not export anything except primary commodities, and our markets -- true to the lessons we had been taught -- were open to imports of manufactured goods from the industrialised countries. However, now that we ourselves have learned the trick of manufacturing and of exporting an insignificant number of goods, what has happened to that proud banner of free trade?

It flies limply or at half-mast in the industrialised countries. We see quotas and other restrictions, so-called voluntary restraints and other threats and pressures. We even see our industrialisation policies which seek to attract foreign investments by such devices as export incentives, preferential financing and so on being challenged.

We also see, to our surprise, labour unions in industrialised countries which in the days of empire had not been in the least concerned about the lot of our workers -- who were then certainly exploited -- have suddenly become champions of our workers, urging them to demand for higher wages and improved working conditions, even though our workers have already gained better treatment since independence.

We wonder why this unusual concern? Is it coincidental that the result of the concern is less competitiveness of our products? You will forgive us, therefore, if in the face of all this, we are a little cynical about the principles of free trade which you have been preaching and about the interest of your labour unions in the welfare of our workers.

So I say: Do not just preach free trade, practise it. Do not be so presumptuous as to think that you know better than our labour leaders on how to look after the interest of our workers.

We can compete with you freely and fairly in certain areas. These are usually low technology goods which in any event you, who are much higher up on the industrial scale, can best leave to us so that in turn we can import those higher-technology goods which you produce. In this way we can all mutually fuel international trade which is an essential engine of growth and the only real solution to our poverty problem.

Mr President, I want to turn to another area in which the comfortable and the rich in the industrialised countries still have the colonial mentality of wanting to lead us by the hand. During colonial times, much of our forests was cleared for timber and for planting rubber, oil palm, tea, sugar, coffee and so on. Little concern was then expressed about the environment.

While on the subject of environment, I want to draw attention to yet another imposition on certain poor countries. I refer to pollution at sea, specifically pollution in the straits which are regarded as international shipping routes.

More specifically still, I want to refer to Malaysia's experience in the Straits of Malacca.

In the days when ships were not so numerous or so huge, their passage through the narrow straits posed little problem to the littoral states. But now hundreds of these behemoths filled with all kinds of goods, including dangerous chemicals and petroleum, clogged the straits.

Every now and then they collide with each other, spilling their contents into the sea. While tankers no longer clean their holds in the narrow waters, other ships still do.

There is still a considerable amount of rubbish that is being discarded into the sea. The net result is a filthy straits with patches of oil, pieces of paper, plastic and other rubbish. Eventually all these land on our shores, making them equally filthy.

In the face of those developments, the equipment and boats which Malaysia maintains to clean oil spillage, at considerable cost to ourselves, are no longer enough. Now we have to actively consider sweeping the sea of the wastes and rubbish thrown or flushed out of ships.

I believe that in the circumstances we are right to ask that the maritime nations and the shipping firms, which obviously benefit from using the straits, should help to maintain the facilities for keeping the waters clean. I have no specific formula in mind but I am convinced that the international agencies concerned must examine and make necessary provisions for keeping the waters clean.

The developing countries which face these straits should not be further burdened with having to equip and maintain costly facilities for dealing with oil spills and the extensive damage to fishing, sometimes for years.

Nor should their polluted beach resorts from which they earn a few tourist dollars be cleaned entirely at their own expense. The ships generally belong to the rich and they must defray the cost at least partially.

I would also wish to express from this forum, on behalf of the government and the people of Malaysia, our warmest welcome and felicitations to the delegation of Brunei Darussalam as it takes its seat in the United Nations -- an event which has given us very special pleasure. Brunei Darussalam is an adjoining neighbour of Malaysia and a fellow member of ASEAN.

Since January 7 this year, when Brunei Darussalam formally joined ASEAN as a full member, we have worked closely and amicably with her and we know that she will have many important and serious contributions to the work of this organisation. Malaysia looks forward to a future of close and fruitful collaboration with Brunei Darussalam.

Mr President, as we survey developments around the globe, we cannot but be filled by a sense of foreboding at the downward spiral of international understanding, of outrage at so much blatant injustice and even, alas, of cynicism at the wide gap between professions of principles and their practice.

Take the case of Palestine, which has been referred to for too long as an Arab-Israeli conflict. This is a deliberate misnomer, because the conflict is in essence and in reality an Israeli-Palestine conflict, the root of which is the adamant denial by Israel of Palestinian nationhood.

To all those who insist on direct talks between the parties concerned, I ask: Who are the parties but the Israelis and the Palestinians?

To all those who talk of democracy, freedom, self-determination and all the other lofty principles of justice and human rights, I ask: In the name of what can the people of Palestine be denied their right to their own independent homeland? Is it in the name of Israel's security, which can be assured, in any event, in many other ways? Can this be seriously argued by countries who are the same time are vociferous in condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea? No. The fact is that the Palestinians are being denied their freedom because Israel wants it so and she has the support of a powerful ally to enforce her will.

Looking elsewhere in the world, Mr President, it is ironic to see in Afghanistan the contrast between professions of lofty principles and actual practice. In the name of good-neighbourliness and fraternal relations, a vicious and bloody war is being inflicted on the people of Afghanistan. This violation, like any other violation of the independence and territorial integrity of a sovereign nation, must be resisted.

Malaysia has therefore supported and will continue to support, in whatever practical way we can, the struggle of the valiant Afghan people for their freedom and honour. That is why we have given facilities in Kuala Lumpur for the mujahidin freedom fighters to have an office. That is why we continue to support the diplomatic efforts of the secretary-general to seek a political solution to this problem.

Faced with the might of stronger neighbours, small weak states need to know that the United Nations will not allow them to be trodden over by the boots of invading armies. Everything else must depend on this fundamental right to freedom and sovereignty.

Near to us in Malaysia, we see the same cynical manipulation of words such as self-determination and fraternal assistance and human rights in order to justify what cannot be justified, namely the Vietnamese invasion and continuing occupation of Kampuchea.

The ASEAN countries which had offered a hand of friendship and co-operation to Vietnam at the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, have opposed and will continue to oppose this blatant violation of Kampuchea's independence and territorial integrity.

The situation is ironic because Vietnam which once earned the high admiration of many for standing up in defiance and, finally, in triumph against overwhelming odds to uphold the right of the Vietnamese people to their freedom in their own homeland is committing now exactly what it had accused its adversaries of attempting to do: namely the imposition of its will by armed might against a smaller and weaker country.

This tragic irony is compounded by the fact that Vietnam's ASEAN neighbours have categorically shown that they are fully ready to meet Vietnam's legitimate security interest.

A further irony is that the ASEAN countries in 1971 had agreed to the concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia and it is Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea which is the obstacle to the realisation of a conflict-free neutral area untroubled by the rivalries of the major powers, which Vietnam also claims to be its objectives.

The choice between conflict and co-operation is Vietnam's. From the contacts and meetings, both public and private, that she has had with individual ASEAN countries, Vietnam knows that ASEAN is flexible and sincere in our wish to bring the present conflict to an end, but we cannot and will not compromise on the right of the Kampuchean people to choose their own form of government free from any external coercion. We will stay the course.

The position we have taken is not only in conformity with United Nations principles and relevant resolutions but it offers a fair and honourable exit for Vietnam. It is now up to Vietnam to decide.

Mr President, I would like to turn now to the subject of Antarctica, to which, I feel compelled to refer as Malaysia was one of the co-sponsors of this item at the last General Assembly.

As we await the secretary-general's study and the subsequent debate on this subject later during this session, I want to emphasise most of all that Malaysia approaches the forthcoming discussions with an open mind and with the hope that, by listening carefully to each other's concerns and views, we shall all be able to move forward together on this issue.

I also want to stress that Malaysia has raised this subject in a constructive spirit -- build not to destroy.

We do not dispute the good that the present Antarctica Treaty System has done. But what we are seeking to build is a broader basis and a firmer foundation for international co-operation in Antarctica which would be acceptable to, and in the interest of, the international community as a whole and which would thus ensure the long-term stability and effectiveness of the system. We have an open mind as to how that can best be brought about.

Of course, we have some ideas of our own: In the particular circumstances of Antarctica -- a large land mass occupying some 1/10th of the globe's land surface, situated in a strategic part of the world, with a fragile eco-system and possessing rich marine and, possibly, mineral resources, a part of the world, moreover, with no settled inhabitants and where, indisputably, there is no recognition of the claims to sovereignty except between the seven claimants -- we believe that there is at least a strong case for Antarctica to be in one way or another the common heritage of mankind. But we are aware that there are practical and legal realities -- as well as a great deal of national sensitivities -- which cannot simply be swept aside.

The United Nations has only begun to consider this question of Antarctica and all of us will therefore need to proceed cautiously and carefully. Hence, whatever Malaysia's views may be, we will approach the forthcoming discussions with an open mind and a sensitivity to the concerns, views and interests of other member-states.

We earnestly urge a similar approach by all concerned. It is in that spirit that we have proposed the establishment of a special committee on Antarctica. It can be expected that the discussions on Antarctica which will take place later during this session will not be conclusive.

Such a committee should build upon the discussion at the General Assembly and examine the subject in greater depth so as to arrive at a consensus on the objectives of a regime in Antarctica and the machinery to achieve such an objective.

Mr President, one matter that needs constant serious attention is the drug problem. As we are aware the drug problem is international or global in character and knows no national boundaries. Thus no country can handle this problem single-handed. It requires a serious and concerted effort at the international level by all countries and international agencies concerned. The present co-operation at the international level has not achieved much. There are many reasons for this, of which the lack of commitment and co-ordination among the various countries is a major factor. This lack of co-operation is due in part to the conflict of interest which may be commercial and economic in nature. It is also observed that some countries are reluctant to implement the UN decisions relating to the prevention and control of narcotic drugs due to various factors, including the lack of political will.

This could also be because many countries do not consider their drug problems serious, partly because of their outlook and partly because their problems are small. It should be noted that the drug problem not only brings with it criminal implications but, if left unchecked, can weaken and eventually destroy the social and cultural fabrics of our societies.

It also has security ramifications that can threaten the very survival of a nation. It is for this reason that Malaysia has legislated harsh laws to curb the drug menace.

Other countries may take exceptions to these laws but the best way they can help stop the harsh sentences on drug traffickers is by cooperating in the prevention of drug production and trafficking. We appeal to the world community to truly internationalise the prevention of drug trafficking.

Mr President, I have in these remarks expressed my views openly and frankly. I do so because I take the United Nations seriously and I do not believe that these general debates at each Assembly should be an exercise in platitude or politeness.

We must mean what we say, and say what we mean. I have uncomfortable feelings. Only frankness, an open mind, a willingness to work hard on the details of issues and to accommodate other views and, above all, a firm commitment to the vision of the Charter -- a world of peace, freedom, justice and human dignity -- will see us through the critical days that are upon us now.

It is in that spirit that the Malaysian Government approaches its duties at, and to, the United Nations.

MAHATHIR COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH NAKASONE

BK151604 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Malaysia has no intention of abandoning its look-East policy. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says the government will continue the policy as it is beneficial. The prime minister said this in an interview with BERNAMA following unofficial talks with the Japanese prime minister.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he discussed the relationship between the two countries with Mr Nakasone (?that Japan) should do everything possible to correct the imbalances in the relationship. The meeting is their first following Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's strong criticism against Japan when opening the Malaysia-Japan colloquium in Kuala Lumpur in August.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir discloses that Mr Nakasone is also concerned about the relationship. He told the Japanese leader not to pay too much significance on the speech as it was made in an academic environment.

The prime minister says Mr Nakasone has agreed that [words indistinct] to correct the imbalances in the relationship between Malaysia and Japan will be done. He has discussed with the Japanese leaders ways and means to correct the imbalances including the trade deficit faced by Malaysia and the opening up of Japanese market to Malaysia's manufactured goods.

BUSINESS DAY VIEWS U.S. POSITION ON MARCOS

HK151502 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Oct 84 p 5

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] Recent public statements of U.S. Government officials on the assassination of opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. point to mounting U.S. pressure on President Marcos to debunk the official version of the murder and affirm government complicity. Some believe that, to the U.S. this means a "credible" investigation which will help pacify the growing protest movement and prevent political polarization.

But while the public may be relieved by a report that pinpoints top-level military officers as responsible for the killing of Aquino, they will not be satisfied. "They want justice to be served, if at all," an oppositionist told BUSINESS DAY. Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, widow of the slain senator, wants more than the naming of high military officers but says she "knows only too well that the findings of the Agrava board will not implicate one person." She told protesters gathered at the Welcome Rotonda on Oct 7, in Pilipino, "We all know who this person is," and indicated that the report can only be half-true if this personality is absolved.

Like Mrs. Aquino, the opposition group Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy said it will not accept anything less than an actual implication of President Marcos who is commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

The U.S. Government apparently wants a report on the Aquino assassination that will be fairly acceptable to the public because it has a lot at stake in the country. Ultimately, the U.S. wants to maintain access to the bases, protect its investments here worth about \$2 billion (more than 50 percent of total foreign investments in the country), and keep the "oldest U.S. ally in Asia" and its goodwill.

So far, two of the latest reports from the U.S. (one a Senate report, the other from Congress) assail the theory that a lone assassin shot Aquino. Two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Frederick Brown and Carl Ford, said: "It is universally assumed that Aquino could not have been murdered without authorization from someone at the policy level of the Marcos government." Marjorie Niehaus of the U.S. Congress Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division called the government version "suspect" and said "elements of the military managed the assassination...."

Apart from these, messages carrying a similar theme were conveyed to the Marcos administration: the Congress resolution calling for a credible investigation into the assassination; former U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost's high-profile speeches stressing the importance of a thorough inquiry; public reaffirmation of this item by current U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth; and Assistant Secretary of State for Asia and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz's statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that the U.S. "expects the circumstances surrounding this brutal assassination to be clarified and those responsible to be held accountable and brought to justice." Niehaus cited in the Aug 24 report, "Philippines in Turmoil: Implications for U.S. Policy," that Armacost departed from the previous practice of "privately urging" for political liberalization when he made those pronouncements. Wolfowitz's statement registered as the strongest because he indirectly called for a prosecution of those found guilty.

These statements from the U.S., however, do not mean any basic change in policy towards the Philippines.

Neihaus, in the same report, wrote: "Aquino's assassination and the subsequent erosion of the Marcos regime's creditability have not changed broadly based U.S. objectives, but they have promoted a shift in the U.S. diplomatic strategy."

From the quiet diplomacy approach employed in the past, the U.S. has gone public in urging Marcos to adopt reforms. The U.S. also would like Filipinos, especially the opposition, to know that it is distancing itself from the Marcos Government. At the same time, according to Niehaus, U.S. employs diplomacy to endorse liberalization and continues to help the country cope with the economic crisis.

For instance, the Reagan administration accelerated the disbursement of the economic support fund (ESF) of \$50 million for fiscal year 1984. The U.S. wants this aid viewed "not as support for the Marcos regime but as support for the Philippine nation," said Niehaus. Thus, the Reagan administration has expanded its contacts with the opposition and the church, as well as business and professional groups which are critical of Marcos.

Still, the reality is that the U.S. continues to "prop up" the Marcos government, nationalists say. Former Senator Jose W. Diokno said in an interview that the basic interests of the U.S. in the Philippines remain unchanged even after the Aquino assassination and the subsequent diminution of popular support of the government. "What is being reexamined is Marcos alone... what they (U.S.) would do with him," Diokno noted.

In the U.S. Congress, according to Niehaus, two views prevail on how to approach Marcos. There are those who counsel patience and those who advocate increased pressure for change.

"High-profile U.S. pressure for reforms might prompt Marcos and his supporters to join other critics of the U.S. base rights in order to rally nationalist support and divert critics' attention from themselves," goes the argument of the more conservative sector. Some in the U.S. Congress argue that if President Marcos perceives the U.S. executive or congressional pressure for reform as part of a ploy to weaken him, he would likely tighten authoritarian rule, increase anti-American rhetoric, and raise questions concerning American base rights, explained Niehaus.

The second view is that U.S. interests in the Philippines can be protected best with additional pressure for reforms. "...unless there is increased access to political structure sooner rather than later, greater number of Filipinos... might become frustrated and turn to violence as tool for change."

Diokno, however, sees three schools of thought facing the U.S. First is the U.S. can keep Marcos in power up to 1987 to give the opposition time to organize. "This will avoid chaos that the U.S. fears may happen if there is sudden change in government." Second, the U.S. could "get rid" of Marcos now because he can no longer control the growth of the dissident movement. Diokno said the U.S. may substitute Marcos with a military government which will hold power for a short while and will call elections. A third scenario is the succession mechanism being put to the test: When the Office of the President is vacated, the speaker of the Batasang Pambansa takes over for 60 days during which time he calls for an election.

MRS MARCOS RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT 12 OCT

HK130050 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs Imelda Romauldez Marcos arrived last night [12 October] from the United States. President Marcos led welcomers at the Manila International Airport.

In her arrival statement, Mrs Marcos said the Philippines does not lack friends who want to invest in the country. She said she met many financial and investment leaders in New York who expressed confidence in the Philippine economy. However she said Filipinos here and abroad tend to be disunited, a factor which is against the country. The first lady said such disunity is creating a bad image abroad for the Philippines.

PESO DROPS AGAINST DOLLAR ON 1ST DAY OF FLOAT

HK160518 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The peso dropped against the dollar from 18 pesos 48 centavos to 19 pesos 95 centavos on the first day of interbank trading yesterday [15 October] since the government floated the peso and lifted foreign exchange and import restrictions before the weekend. It was expected to drop further as it chased the black market rate of 20 pesos 40 centavos with every trading day. Yesterday's trading totaled \$500,000. The peso has undergone a severe weakening since last year. Prices have risen as a result of the devaluation as well as new taxes. As early as yesterday the prices of a broad range of household products began to increase.

MORE ON UPCOMING AGRAVA BOARD ANNOUNCEMENT

Further Delay

OW160245 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Agrava fact-finding board still has to come out with its official report on the Aquino assassination, despite the many alleged leaks to the foreign press. David Nye reports:

[Begin recording] It is not known when the report would be released, but sources claim that it could take another 2 weeks before the formal report is announced. The first alleged leak was the one to NBC News which claimed that it had a copy of the final draft. Only yesterday, Tokyo Broadcasting Corp. also claimed that it had received a final draft of the report.

Today reams of computer paper, binders, and other paraphernalia were seen brought out of the 12th floor office of the board. Fifty green colored binders, 41 boxes of computer paper, and 10,000 sets of collection lists, reportedly to be used for SSS [Social Security System] loans, were brought out by three workers. The workers claimed that the paraphernalia had nothing to do with preparations for the report, and alleged these were exclusive property of the Social Security System. [end recording]

AFP on 'Fresh Evidence'

NC170928 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 17 (AFP) -- An official of the board probing the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino said the panel today received fresh evidence "serious enough" to warrant a new deliberation, but refused to disclose details. Board Deputy General Counsel Francisco Villa said the new development would not change a 479-page report framed by the board's legal panel to which he belongs, adding that the board would meet on it tomorrow. He thus effectively denied an earlier report by the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) which quoted him as saying the unspecified new evidence received early today would drastically alter the report.

OPPOSITION GROUP STATES POSITION ON AGRAVA BOARD

HK151418 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Oct 84 p 16

[Text] An opposition group Friday said no less than President Marcos should be named responsible for the assassination of former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. The Nationalistic Alliance [NA] for Justice, Freedom and Democracy, in its leaders forum last week, said the findings of the Agrava fact-finding board will only be "acceptable" if it points to the commander in chief of the Armed Forces as "actually involved" in Aquino's slaying.

NA official Alex Padilla also said the U.S. is "indirectly responsible" for the murder because it is the "main supplier and financier of arms" to the Philippines through its military aid. In a resolution adopted in the forum, NA said the final resolution of the Aquino assassination is "definitely not the regime's concern for creating the Agrava Commission." The group believes the board "is only meant to extirpate the regime from the highly defensive position... as a result of overwhelming popular belief that it is culpable for the crime."

To the NA, anything short of an indictment by the board of the "entire regime" will constitute "no more than a white wash." NA likewise announced its plans to hold a demonstration at the Liwasang Bonifacio three days after the findings of the board are released.

PAPER NOTES 'SERIOUS' CREDIBILITY CRISIS

HK151228 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[By Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] There is a serious leadership and credibility crisis in the country today with the people having lost their faith in the government and in government leaders, a series of four surveys conducted this year reveals.

The latest of these surveys judge the country's formal political leaders and the military/policy to be incompetent, dishonest ("untruthful"), not motivated by a genuine desire to serve the people, and lacking in integrity and moral courage. As a result, credibility has shifted from government leaders and the military to religious leaders, the alternative press (including MALAYA), educators, and the opposition. The respondents also look up to the opposition and the church/religious groups, rather than to the formal government personalities such as President Marcos and Prime Minister Cesar Virata, for leadership (see tabulation below).

Rendered by the youth -- specifically the students -- of Metro Manila, this latter judgment is documented in a survey report discussed Friday last week by the survey's author, noted psychologist Dr. Patricia Benitez Licuanan of Ateneo de Manila University. The survey paper was first presented at a symposium during the 125th anniversary celebration of Ateneo last Sept. 10, and was read at last Friday's breakfast meeting of the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development at the Makati Sports Club. The Licuanan survey is the latest in a series of four surveys conducted this year to determine the people's reaction to government.

The first, conducted nationwide by Dr. Mahar Mangahas last April for the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference, concluded that less than 50 per cent of those polled were satisfied. With the performance of the president, the military and Agrava fact-finding board. In that survey, according to Dr. Licuanan, the urban and educated expressed the most dissatisfaction.

In a similar survey conducted by Dr. Noel V. Soriano and Associates in Metro Manila, 46.7 per cent of the respondents said that the president should resign.

The third survey was among members of the Philippine Economic Society, the majority of whom rated the government as "poor" or "very poor" in the management of such problems as the external debt, unemployment, the foreign exchange rate system, consumer price control, and systems of foreign trade financing. In that survey, Dr. Licuanan said, the Office of the President got a grade of 73 per cent (poor or very poor) in the area of "promoting general economic welfare," with the Ministry of Human Settlements receiving the lowest performance rating (66 per cent).

The Licuanan survey, which was conducted on Metro high school and college students -- who Dr. Licuanan said were not systematically polled in the preceding surveys -- showed that in the estimation of the youth, government people and offices were the least credible among 16 categories of personalities and institutions.

In that survey, she explained, the students were asked to rate -- scale of 1 (the lowest) to 8 (the highest) -- President Marcos, Prime Minister Virata, Cabinet ministers (as a group), Imelda Marcos, the military/police, local officials (governors/mayors/barangay leaders), judges, KBL [Kilusan Bangong Lipunan] members of parliament, opposition MP's, religious leaders, educators, businessmen, the traditional media, the alternative press (specified as MALAYA, VERITAS, MR. & MS., and BUSINESS DAY), opposition groups, and underground groups according to what the survey termed "the four dimensions of credibility" -- integrity and moral courage, truthfulness, motivation to serve, and competence.

The most significant of the survey's findings were that five groups known to be critical of the present leadership consistently were rated highest in each of the four tests. Conversely, personalities and institutions belonging to or identified with the regime uniformly were rated the lowest.

The top five groups were religious leaders, the alternative press, educators, opposition groups, and opposition members of parliament. On the opposite extreme, from the bottom, were Imelda Marcos, the military/police, Cabinet ministers, and KBL MP's. President Marcos himself was rated as fourth from the bottom in terms of "truthfulness," and the only group that enjoyed the dubious distinction of being the least ill-regarded on the negative side of the spectrum were local officials.

Asserting that "signs of the credibility crisis are everywhere," Dr Licuanan said that among the signs of this handicap of the Marcos government and of the people associated with it is the "general acceptance of the alternative vision of official pronouncements."

One such instance, she said, was when motorists formed long queues before gasoline stations the day after the president appeared on television to announce that there would not be another price increase. "A cynical public assumed that if there was an official denial of a price increase the opposite must be true," she said.

The 4-Way Test of Credibility: How They Rated

Integrity & Moral Courage	Truthfulness	Motivation To Serve	Competence
'To what extent can they be considered persons of integrity and moral courage?'	'To what extent is the information that comes from these sources factual and true?'	'To what extent are they motivated by a genuine desire to serve the Filipino people?'	(Does not apply to alternative press and other institutions because competence is a personal trait)

At the top

Religious leaders	6.03	Alternative press	5.78	Religious leaders	6.04	Religious leaders	5.67
Alternative press	5.66	Religious leaders	5.75	Alternative press	5.82	Educators	5.55
Opposition groups	5.53	Educators	5.64	Educators	5.75	Opposition MP's	5.10
Educators	5.50	Opposition groups	5.30	Opposition groups	5.41		
Opposition MP's	5.36	Opposition MP's	5.14	Opposition MP's	5.33		

At the bottom

		Local officials	3.98				
Local officials	3.90	Cabinet ministers	3.71				
Cabinet ministers	3.69	President Marcos	3.69	KBL MP's	3.84	Local officials	3.88
KBL MP's	3.69	KBL MP's	3.59			Cabinet ministers	3.71
Military/police	3.30	Military/police	3.16	Cabinet ministers	3.74	Military/police	3.32
Imelda Marcos	3.19	Imelda Marcos	2.88	Military/police	3.36	Imelda Marcos	3.24
				Imelda Marcos	3.19		

What the responses mean:

7-8 always truthful
5-6 often truthful
3-4 often false
1-2 always false

What the responses mean:

7-8 highly competent
5-6 competent
3-4 not competent
1-2 highly incompetent

Results of a survey of high school and college students in Metro Manila this year. The respondents were asked to rate, on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 8 (highest) on the four 'dimensions of credibility,' the following subjects: President Marcos, Prime Minister Virata, Cabinet ministers (as a group), Imelda Marcos, the military/police, local officials (governors/mayors/barangay leaders), judges, KBL members of parliament, opposition members of parliament, religious leaders, educators, businessmen, the traditional media, the alternative press (specified as MALAYA, VERITAS, MR & MS., and BUSINESS DAY), Opposition groups, and undergrounds groups. The survey was conducted by Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan of Ateneo de Manila University.

COLUMNIST ON NATIONAL SECURITY IDEOLOGY

BK151024 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Oct 84 p 4

["Spirit's Flight" column by Sylvia Mayuga: "The National Security Ideology: All Are Suspect"]

[Text] What the spiritually sensitive among us now call the reign of the devil in these islands has its identifiable root in that fatal stroke of the pen back in September, 1972 when Ferdinand Edralin Marcos signed us over to the ideology of the national security state. He called it martial law and justified it by declaring a state of national emergency in the face of the growing organizational power of the Philippine left and yet, the truth is that in that moment of our history, our country was efficiently flipped over from the frying pan into the fire.

Power was efficiently transferred from civilian to military, the Philippines came under the absolute rule not of a civilian president committed to the full blossoming of our humanity but instead a commander-in-chief of an Armed Forces ready to bend all the material and human resources of our nation to quash the "subversive threat."

Because our civilian population had never seen the likes of such a clamor for basic changes in our social structure as the Philippine left had orchestrated in the late '60s and early '70s, the majority of us went along with martial law, thinking all the while that it was a necessary temporary measure. But the ideology of the national security state had already taken root and meant to stay.

It is a tenet of the ideology of national security that all citizens can be subversive because citizens, when left to themselves, might choose dangerous goods. Implied by this tenet is the assumption that the state must be preserved and expanded at all costs, come murder and mayhem, hamletting, salvaging and indefinite detention of political prisoners.

It is a measure of Marcos' probity that he has made such an ideology and its underlying view of the world, alien at its root to our Christian tradition, palatable to the general public with the instrumentality of presidential decrees. It is a measure of the corruptive influence of absolute power, in the case of our unfortunate republic, the absolute power of force and armed might that the military is now a giant network of cancer cells in our body politic.

All political rivals and dissenting voices were clapped in jail, the military government took over all national networks of communication and public utilities corporations, travel abroad was banned, the legislature abolished, the judiciary made captive and still, the majority of our population was, if not cowed, complaisant because we did not know that all these steps were only the initial unfolding of a long-range strategy to tuck the Philippines securely into the fold of the ideology of the national security state.

With the efficient muzzling of the media, the death and imprisonment of critics and the widespread fear and apathy, it was no longer possible for the general public during those long years prior to the Aquino assassination to see the whole unfolding of our national security state -- the gradual build-up of the Armed Forces, the inexorable rise of the defense budget, the creation of a military aristocracy, the monopolization of our basic export industries, the capture of civilian institutions like the school system and the film industry by denizens of the regime, and the inevitable stepping up of "intelligence" activities.

It is only now, as we challenge the armed might of the national security state in our rallies and demonstrations do we see the full extent of these "intelligence" activities which guide the decisions of the Cabreras and the Ysons and the Dulatorreses.

It is dangerously simplistic to scream "tuta ni Marcos" [Marcos' lapdogs] at these armed and disciplined career men. It would be better to remember that they have been tempered and steeled to see us as powerful enemies receptive to infiltration.

But the moment of awakening from the spell of the national security state has come and with the awakening, the rise in public levels of courage. Many have died and more shall surely die in what is ultimately a battle between the forces of fear and violence and the forces of truth, light and love. The task is monumental but throughout history, we have seen how man has clawed and fought his way into the realm of ever greater freedom with the power of the more enduring idea.

The ideology of the national security state has taken hold of our country because of the cool courage and farsightedness of a human being who has known how to play on our fears, our vulnerabilities, our lack of comprehension of the whole picture.

It is from him that we learn the lesson of the power of ideology made conscious and functioning. We can only win over him if we acquire the same weapon but replace the ammunition of greed, ambition and lust with the immortal strength of love and faith made active on the protest front.

PAPER REPORTS ON 'MYSTERIOUS NEW TABLOID'

HK151146 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Oct 84 pp 5-6

[Text] A mysterious new tabloid has sprouted in military camps -- most noticeably, reports reaching MALAYA said, at the Philippine Air Force's Villamore Air Base -- and in some government offices. A reader has brought a copy to MALAYA.

It calls itself "THE MANILA PRESS" and sports under the masthead the motto "So the People May Know." That and the cover format make obvious an effort to look like Reuben Canoy's "THE MANILA PAPER," which carries the same motto. And the media-wise Metro Manilans there are a few other things queer with the new publication. Though "THE MANILA PRESS" carries a price of P [peso] 2 per copy, it is given away free.

The first issue ever seen of it purports to be "No. 14" of "Volume II," which would give the impression it has been in circulation for two years and 14 weeks. Nobody has ever seen or heard of it before. And its legitimacy is clouded by the fact that it has no editorial box which in authentic newspapers contain the address of its offices and the names of the editor and other people writing for it. Why?

One clue is that its entire 8 pages are devoted to a discussion of the Aquino assassination -- one specific theory of it. And this line insists that (1) there is no reason for the government or the military to assassinate former Senator Aquino, (2) there is a total absence of evidence pointing to a conspiracy on the part of the government or military. The article also asserts that it was Rolando Galman who shot Aquino, Galman was alive when shot by Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] soldiers, and that Aquino was shot at the airport tarmac, not on the stairway from the passenger tube.

It is also significant that at the Sto. Domingo church Sunday afternoon, before the march to the Welcome Rotunda, marshals of the youth sector called the attention of MALAYA chief of reporters Joel Paredes to the presence of a military-looking (white sidewall haircut, etc.) photographer busily taking shots of individuals. When asked to produce a press card, he couldn't, only claiming he was from the "MANILA PRESS." All these claims hew to the military's version of the Aquino killing. Does that point the finger anywhere?

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